HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,341—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
26th Nov.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
2nd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th "	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
17th "	ARCADIA	6903	CHINA	7912
24th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
31st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
7th Jan. 1905.	ARABIA	7503	.....	.....
14th "	ARCADIA	6608	VICTORIA	6522
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	.....
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6893
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
11th "	ARCADIA	6613	INDIA	7911
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
25th "	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
11th "	ARCADIA	6903	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7963	.....	.....
25th "	PENINSULAR	5284	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th "	ARCADIA	6903	MARMORA	10509
14th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5284	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6903	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Brindisi and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	3rd Feb 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 9th December, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	1,939	M. Saporiti	11th Jan. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Dec. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Bolallo	17th Jan. 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th November, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 28th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Margrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th November, at noon, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,300 tons, on or about 29th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,800 tons, on or about 23th November.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	6,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
*† GISELA	G. Damlanovich	4,289	27th Jan. 1905
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905

† Will call at Piræus. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 600. 2nd Class Rs. 480. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	27th Nov. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Waers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for greatmeal, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Sceble rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Re. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.

ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815, AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JOHN WALKER & SONS'

WORLD RENOWNED KILMARNOCK WHISKIES.

VINO SACRO,
The perfect Church Wine.

G. H. MUMM'S
"Extra Dry" CHAMPAGNE.

FEUERHEERD'S
COMMENDADOR PORT.

C. P. & CO.'S BURGUNDY,
A Blood-Making Wine.

C. P. & CO.'S

RARE OLD COGNAC,

A CHOICE LIQUEUR.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA, Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. As. 12 & Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

SMOKE

BAHADUR

CIGARS

THEY HAVE

NO

EQUALS!

McDOWELL & CO. LD.

MADRAS.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing-room on any account.

GUEST NIGHTS: Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

No Public Bar kept.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Managing Proprietor.

60,000 PIANOS

THIS IS THE NUMBER OF

BLUTHNER PIANOS

MADE AND SOLD DURING THE LIFE TIME OF

JULIUS BLUTHNER,

THE FOUNDER of the FIRM, who still actively controls the immense Factory, which he

ESTABLISHED FIFTY YEARS AGO.

NO OTHER MAKER can equal this RECORD. It is an overwhelming proof of the very high degree of excellence as regards tone and durability, which has been attained in the manufacture of the

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

FULL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENTS :

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREEN'S

OF

BOMBAY

SUPPLY EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF FIRST CLASS PROVISIONS.

THEIR SPECIALITIES ARE

HAMS, BACON

AND

CHEESE,

ALL OF THE PRIMEST QUALITY.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

W. B. GREEN AND CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER,

BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

SPECIAL CONFECTIONERY JUST TO HAND

ROCK DROPS,
SATIN DROPS,
FRUIT DROPS,
GELATINE CARAMELS,
CARAMELS MIGNON.

SEND FOR OUR NEW PRICE LIST POST FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

EUGEN

SANDOW,

THE PERFECT MAN

AND HIS

ALL STAR

VAUDEVILLE CO.

COMMENCING MONDAY, 28TH NOV.

Plan at SOUNDY AND CO.'S.

Further Particulars see future Advertisements.

NOTICE.

WE beg to intimate that Mr. KARL PRESSEL has CEASED TO SIGN our Firm by per procuration from 1st October 1904.

A. BLASCHECK & CO.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

THE ANNUAL DINNER will take place in the TOWN HALL on the EVENING of WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 8 o'clock. HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has kindly consented to take the Chair. Scotsmen wishing to attend are REQUESTED TO SEND their NAMES and the NAMES of their GUESTS to the HONORARY SECRETARIES without delay.

The Lists will positively be CLOSED on SATURDAY, 26th instant, and no applications will be entertained thereafter.

GEORGE MILLER,
GEORGE McKENZIE,
Hony. Secretaries,
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the BOMBAY ART SOCIETY, will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing from 23rd January, 1905. Gold and Silver Medals, also money Prizes offered for Painting in Oils, Water Colours, Photographs, &c., also for Cabinet Work, Carved Wood Work, Needle and Thread Work and Design, &c. For prospectus and forms apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Art Society, School of Arts, Bombay. The last day for receiving works will be 14th of January 1905.

SEALED TENDERS for MEDICAL STORE SUPPLIES will be received upto 12 noon, on the 15th December, 1904.

For further particulars and tender forms, apply to the Undersigned.

H. S. C. CARRUTHERS, Lt.-Col., I. M. S.,
Medical Storekeeper to Govt., Madras Command.

Government Medical Stores, Mint Buildings, Madras
Dated 11th November 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PRINTED BOOKS AND FORMS.

SEALED TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, 1904, for the supply of the above during the 12, 24, and 36 months, respectively, commencing from 1st January, 1905.

2. Tender Forms of the above giving Particulars of the approximate Quantities and Description of the Books and Forms required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 5 for each Form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from any Tender without reference to the other Items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with Heading as above, and a Deposit of Rupees One Thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as Deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favor of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

5. All Books and Forms to be in accordance with the Company's standard Samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6 The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th Nov. 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 737 of 1902.

HARILAL JAMNADAS and VITHALDAS ANANDJEE, Trustees (appointed) of the Estate of VANDRAVANDAS VRIJLAL, by the Consent Decree in Suit No. 210 of 1902..... Plaintiffs

vs.

KUTBUDIN ABDUL RAHIM PALOBA and another ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the First Day of FEBRUARY, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon:—

PARTICULARS.

All the estate right title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendants in all that piece of land situate on the East side of Bhogari Mohalla in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 200 square yards, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 8/6, New No. 8010, Old Survey No. 840, and New Survey No. 951, together with the buildings, erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector or Assessment under C. Ward No. 621 and Street No. 151 and 159 and bounded on the East by sweeper's passage, on the West by the old Ghogari Mohalla, on the North by the house of Abdulakha bin Baloo Miya and now of Mohomed Salay bin Shaikh Sadh Pinday, and on the South formerly by the house of Hajee Abdul Rehiman Pinday and now of Ashoo Malbarai and Fatma Malbaran, which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of M. MADHAVJI VIRJI, Attorney for the Plaintiffs above named, at No. Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 13th day of October, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

RECEIVED ONLY LAST WEEK

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF

English-made Woollen and Linen

HORSE CLOTHINGS,

Complete with Cap and Strap, to be sold away at Manufacturers' Prices.

Apply to

GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,

67, Meadow Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AGENTS AT POONA;—

FRENCHMAN & Co.,

Civil Lines, POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE JESTERS

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23RD,

WILL GIVE

THEIR UNIQUE AND REFINED

MUSICAL PROGRAMME

NEW SONGS!

NEW DANCES!!

INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING

ARTISTES

DIRECT FROM LONDON:

Miss Nellie Curtis.	Mr. Frank Lynne.
Miss Alice Griffin.	Mr. Cyril Davies.
Miss Corney Grain.	Mr. Phil. Carlton.
Miss Bratrice Erle.	Mr. Chas. Ingels.
Miss Doreen O'Connor.	Mr. Fred. A. Ellis.

Prices of admission: Rs. 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.

Plan at SOUNDY AND Co.

Doors open 8-45 p.m.,

Commence 9-30 p.m.

PHIL. CARLTON,
Business Manager.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION IN THE HARBOUR.

S. S. OOMRAVATI,

FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FRIDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER AT 9 P.M.

Tickets Rs. 2 from SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., and from MONGINI BROTHERS.

BAND. REFRESHMENTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th, and on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., &c., consisting of hose leather, delivery belts forges, India-rubber scrap beaters and picks, bolts and nuts, rivets, drum, kegs, lamps of sorts, leather scrap, weighing machines, old rail pieces, tanks, bridge materials, girders, zinc scrap, pumps, large quantity of gun-metal, scrap copper, brass, cast and wrought iron, cast iron columns, old rails, steel scrap of sorts, wheels and axles, wood, gas lamps, surveying instruments such as levels and theodolites, tents, locks, tyres cut pieces, brass hydrants, cyphon boxes, earthenware pans, hoppers for carriage lavatories, soda bicarbonate, litharge golden scale, bells, oil filter, old fire bars, iron tubes, fish plates, Manilla ropes, derricks, and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed, and the weighment marked on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be sold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, F. P. BALES OF COTTON, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, bags of grain, hurra,-cottonseeds, bundles of bagging, jagree, boxes of luggage, writing papers, tea, bottles, turmeric, dried chilly, mohaseeds, ground nuts, cask of vinegar, bundle of ropes, horns, hemp, packing cotton, iron bar, iron and copper plates, old records and waste papers, umbrella, bangles, lanterns, paint, linseed oil, fallow washing soda, coir matting, bales of F. P. cotton, heaps of loose grain, and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Free Road, opposite the European General Hospital, the stock-in-trade of a furniture maker, consisting of single and double almirahs and wardrobes, chest of drawers with mirror, large writing table, marble top tables and teapoys, light, easy and low chairs, new designed bedstead and cabinets, sofas, etc.

The above is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in Bora Bazar Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., the following effects belonging to the estates of the late Jafjee, widow of Hajee Sorabjee Mohiha alias Mota Fraun, and the late Nivazbai, wife of Bomanjee Rustamjee Mulla Feroz, viz:—

Plain and glass door cupboards, bedstead, boxes, large lot of copper and brass utensils, glass vase, lamps,

The above will be on view two days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1904

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 32, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rose Cottage Lane, Mount Road, Mazagon, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, drawing-room suites, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, harness saddles by "Durnett," a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Mrs A. MAYERS.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at The Ridge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished Household furniture by "Winbridge and Roberts," best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, pictures, oleographs Brussels and Persian carpets, China and Japanese vases, table ornaments, large double brass bedstead, collection of plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Francis A. Owen, Esq.

Catalogues will be ipublished and the property on view three days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, drawing room suites, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads Hinc's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich, carpets, copper utensils, &c., &c., the property of Mr. C. Sayed Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale,

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd, November, 1904.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED

Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E, The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

WANTED.—Malabar Hill, Bombay, ENGLISH NURSE, for two Children. Ayah kept. State age, wages, references to Box No. 1199N., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, Experienced CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, good hand-writing and gentlemanly behaviour necessary. State salary required. Enclose copies of testimonials. Apply to No. 1157 N. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, for a Cotton Mill in Calcutta, MANAGER (European) with thorough knowledge of Carding, Good terms offered to man possessing suitable qualifications. Must have experience of and be able to properly control Native labour. Apply Box No, 1729 N., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

SENIOR PROOF READER WANTED AT ONCE.—Must have an experience of Job and Newspaper reading. Only competent men need apply. Liberal salary to a qualified person. Apply stating terms to Box 1183N., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precis Writing, to arrange hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

BED ROOM, direct West Breeze and North, with Bath Rooms and Verandah, 4th Floor, Esplanade Road. Rent Rs. 45. Apply J. P. WATSON, 1 Church Gate Street.

OFFICE, TWO ROOMS, Cool, direct West Breeze, First Floor, Esplanade Road, Rent Rs. 65 Apply J. P. WATSON, 1 Church Gate Street.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—Visitors to Bombay Exhibition should not fail to see the beautiful Photographs of Local Indian Scenery, Ancient Architecture and High Class Portraiture, all executed at RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, occupies the highest and most central position. Next to the Gymkhana: Excellent Table, TERMS MODERATE. Apply to the PROPRIETOR.

HAMILTON HOTEL, KHANDALLA, (open throughout the year). This HOTEL is most pleasantly situated. Excellent Accommodation. TERMS MODERATE.—J. F. LOBO & SONS, Proprietors.

FULLY-TRAINED Medical, Surgical, and Maternity NURSES can be obtained at the J. J. HOSPITAL, Bombay.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as it is were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 5 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge re Rupee.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 3 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay: Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 0-9-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 0-10-2 per case, at Hanlora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY,
30th March, 1899.

Mr. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of the Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and lose at 5 ans. per lb.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS and MUSCATEL RAISINS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

P. & O. PASSENGERS

KNOW AND APPRECIATE

CATTO'S WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS,

AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA	MONGINI BROS.	W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGAR.	J. F. KUTHOKE.	D. D. BARIA.

ALSO

AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manilla	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES;

Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000

RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C. LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manger.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch) Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	"	16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2½ per annum allowed on daily balances

or

2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:

19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E C.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W.

HARVEY'S REMEDIES FOR THE HORSE.

EDOS,

THE TASTELESS PURGING POWDER

FOR HORSES, CATTLE & DOGS.

In three strengths, namely, 5, 6 and 7, respectively, equivalent to a 5, 6, or 7 dram ball of Aloes.

THE EDOS PURGING POWDER has been introduced to obviate the difficulty and unpleasantness of administering Physic Balls, and is rapidly obtaining favour with Horse-Owners, proving itself a thoroughly effective and convenient physic.

PER PACKET 9 Ans.

SOLE AGENTS :—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA AND KIRKEE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Rothenfels 1864 tons Captain C Vallers arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Dunkirk 22nd October with a general cargo and sugar.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nevasa 1915 tons Captain E B Hirst arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 2nd November via coast ports, with a general cargo and 47 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea 1944 tons Captain A Houstoun sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Coast ports with a general cargo and Captain J E Winkler Qr-Mr Sergt Jacob wife and 2 children and 42 deck.

MAN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Porpoise .....Comdr. Hotham .....Royal Navy
I G T S Patrick Stewart...Comdr...Tindall . I G T Steamer.
H M S Lapwing .... Royal Navy
R I M S Comet .....Comdr .....Stocken .....R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone ...Comdr.....Hudleston.....R I M
Torpedo Boat Baluchi ... ...
Do Karen ... ...
Do Pathan ... ...

FRENCH FLEET.

Descartes .....4000 Comdr.....Amet .....Cruiser
La Sabre..... 253 Comdr Leball ....Tarrodo B Destroyer
La Francisque ... 203 Comdr Cotoni....Torpedo B Destroyer
Six Torpedo Boats.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Rothenfels ....1864...Vollers...Calcutta...22-11 Glade & Co
B Nevasa .....1915.....Hirst ..... M M & Co
D Dido .....3127 Plokenzig ...Kobi...24-11 F Muir & Co
F City of Agra...3098 Brown...Karachi....25-11 K Nixon & Co
H Naderi.....1169 Coates...Red Sea Ports...26-11 B& P S N Co
N Kurrachee...2117 Sullivan...London...24-11 T Morrison &Co
O Akbar.....1441 Baldwin...Red Sea ports 24-11 H C Joosub
O Ariel.....2203 Raer ...New Castle.....30-11 K Nixon & Co
P Marseilsborg..1774 Matheesen...Fleetwood.25-11 R A Willis
Q Lawada...2124...Hodgson.....Stream...22-11 M M & Co
Alongside.
Shastri.....411 Cassum ...Goa ports.....26-11 Shpd & Co

P. DOCK H. WALL.

Saharmati.....547 Ahmed...Bhavnagar.....22-11 Shpd & Co
Indravati....512 Hoosein.....Karachi....22-11 Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agent.
I	Ville de la Tamatave	2358	Peancellier	Dunkirk	8-12	K Nixon & Co
2	Arabia	2380	Read	Liverpool	29-11	W & A Graham & Co
3	Clydesdale	2696	Levenburg	Antwerp	21-11	M M & Co
4	Clan Graham	1857	Whyte	Liverpool	26-11	E Muir & Co
5	Tientsin	2555	Goldsmith	Japan	25-11	P & O & Co
6	Coromandel	3783	Montfords	China	14-12	P & O
7	China	3855	Tamanovich	China	17-11	A L S N Co
8	Imperator	3320	Mosca	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
9	Caledonia	3529	Tocque	Aden	3-12	P & O
12	Egypt	4178		London	26-4	P & O Co
15	Camberwell	2258	Baines	Antwerp	3-12	M M & Co
16	Cromwell	1977	Sibsel	Antwerp	24-11	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel	Commander.	From
21	Rothenfels	Vallers	Dunkirk, Oct 22
22	Nevasa	Hirst	Rangoon, Nov 2

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel	Com	Destination.
21	Dwarka	Rothwell	Karachi
22	Goalpara	Tipper	Persian Gulf
	Descartes (Fr Cruiser)	Amet	Mahe
	La Francisque (Fr T B Des)	Cotoni	Mahe
	La Sabre (Fr T B Des)	Leball	Mahe
	Nuddea	Henstoun	Rangoon &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Names.	Tons.	From
19	Goldenfels	2263	Rangoon
19	Ismaila	3381	London
19	Tolesby	2078	Cape Town

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Names.	Tons.	For
19	Shirley	2191	Bombay
19	Flamingo	2150	Kurrachee
19	Kilbrennan	2332	Bombay
19	Dupleix	1264	Colombo
19	Thorncleve	1917	U Kingdom
19	Jumna	2045	Bombay
19	Vizuwa	2158	Bombay
20	Bharrata	1950	Rangoon
20	Ethiopia	1302	Rangoon
20	Kumsang	1591	Hongkong
20	Secundra	1672	Bombay
20	Sangola	3328	Bombay
20	Maharaja	1415	Andaman Isles
21	Tweedale	2274	Karachi

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and S N Co's steamer Mangolia arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 21st inst.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino from Bombay to Genoa, left Aden on the 21st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—154 bales cotton waste and fly and 11 bales rags H K Bode and Sons; 65 bales wool The Bombay Co; 140 bales wool H A Ossman; 60 bales wool K B Telang; 1000 bales cotton Gadhan and Co; 51 bales wool and 65 bales goat hair A'Elaibux; 31 bales wool J Joosub; 62 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 163 bales wool N Goculdas; 24 bales wool R Tatia

Clan Graham s—6201 cwts oilcake The New Mofussil Co; 49 bales wool The Bombay Co; 119 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 105 cwt gum V Madhowjee 2000 cwts myrabollams E Commissariat

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—2 bales carpets Flower and Co

FOR FIUME

Imperator s—100 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—21 cwts chutney F Naw ojee; 8 bales carpets and 55 balesdeer horns J M Rashid; 10 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co; 5 bales hides and skins B Esmail; 1 pot Rosa oil M J J Joomabhoy and Co; 67 bales Skins W and A Graham and Co; 2 1-4 cwts ivory K N Miani

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—30 bales cotton-fly K Visram and Co; 4000 cwts taelseed and 1000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 26 cwts gum G Sejpal

FOR HULL.

Ariel s—6000 cwts cottonseed Killick Nixon and Co; 100s cwts myrabollams H Somerset; 320 cwts bone meal Croft Mody and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Tamatave —s 25 1-2 cwts olibanum M Bhaymal; 1000 cwts horns B E Mall; 12 bales cotton fly W Wolffim

FOR FLEETWOOD.

Marselisbarg s—100 tons manganore R A Willis

FOR ANTWERP.

Crommell s—4000 cwts cotton Isaia and Co; 36 bales hemp C Heerjee and Co; 3000 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 1000 cwts rapeseed Societa Caloniale Italiana

Camberwell s—168 cwts myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 200 cwt gum P Jethabhoy

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—220 bales cotton Glade and Co; 1485 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Malta s—100 bales wool C H B Forbes and Co

Tientsin s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR KOBE.

Malta s—400 bales cotton The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

Tientsin s—100 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co; 400 bales cotton Ralli Bros

China s—1200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—1100 bales twist C Bomanjee and Co; 125 bales twis M M Esabhoy; 1000 bales Sassoon J David and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—91 cases opium P and O S N Co; 157 1-2 cwts shark fins R Dhunjee and Co; 1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 164 cwts hyraulic, 30 cwts oilcannum, 10 cwts benjamin and 3 cwts aloes bark D Vullibhai and Co; 12 1-2 cwts kurroo R Joewandas

Tientsin s—400 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co; 15 cwts angoor P P Talati

China s—200 bales twist Sam Yie and Co; 12 bales twist R S Wconwalla and Co; 851 cwts gingelly oil M H E Khas; 445 bales cotton Ralli Bros,

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BELL-IRVING—November 17, at his residence Milkbank, Dumfriesshire N. B., William Ogie Bell-Irving, Senior Partner of the Firm of Jardine Skinner and Co., Calcutta.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

POWELL—November 14, at Konapara Kalain, Cachar, the wife of J. N. Powell, of a daughter.

KEMP'S

"CHIRETTONES."

Tablets made from our well-known "SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE"—These contain the active principle of the Chiretta Plant, extracted by a process discovered by us. It is equally efficacious with Quinine as Tonic and Antiperiodic, promotes appetite, and improves the digestion, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. As a general tonic it is not excelled by any remedy. Promptly taken these tablets ward off cold and fever.

Re. 1-0 per bottle of 100.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS :

KEMP & CO., LD.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PHARMACISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 1-56m., 11-47a. Low water, 5-9m, 5-9a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Meeting of debenture-holders of Mahalaxmee Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, the Jesters from London, opening night, 9 p. m.

A SPECIAL JUROR FINED.—At the Bombay criminal sessions to-day, Mr. S. J. Gillum, a special juryman was fined Rs. 50 for non-attendance.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A variety entertainment will be given at the Seamen's Institute this evening at 8 o'clock, by the stewards of the P. and O. s. s. Egypt when Major W. E. Jennings will give an exhibition of legerdemain. Admission Free, Collection, Refreshments at 8 p. m.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given by Dr. P. H. Hume on "Certain American Ideals" to-morrow, at 4-30 o clock, p.m., at the residence of Mrs. Noormahmad Jehrazbhoy, Pabaney House, Wellington Lines, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The latest dates of posting in Bombay for the Christmas and New Year Mails for delivery in the United Kingdom are as follows :—Christmas Parcels via Gibraltar, 25th November; parcels via Brindisi, letters, papers and packets, 10th December; New Year parcels via Gibraltar, 3rd December, and parcels via Brindisi, letters papers and packets 17th December.—Mails for the Straits Settlements China and Japan per extra s. s. Tientsin will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 7 p. m., to-day.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—A band will play at W. B. Green's Apollo Bunder Restaurant the following programme to-day from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. :

March	Under the Double Eagle	Wagner
Overture	The Silver brass	Herman
Valse	Florodora	Carl Kiepert
Selection	Three Little Maids	Talbot
A Summer's Idyll	Hiawatha	Moreh
Valse	Bleue	Marges
American Sketch	Down South	Myddleton
Cake Walk	A coon band contest	A Pryor

THIEF IN TODDY BOOTH.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Hasan charged Framjee Pirning, an old offender, with house-breaking with intent to commit theft. It appeared that about 10 o'clock on Monday night the accused broke into a booth erected in a field at Sion for the purpose of selling toddy. The booth belonged to Framji Nanabhoy, a Parsi dealer in toddy, who was asleep in the place at the time. The accused broke open a cupboard when the complainant awoke. The thief attempted to decamp, but was chased and arrested. He admitted two previous convictions and was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment with hard labour.

FIRE AT TARDEO.—About half-past 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a range of huts situated off Tardeo Road and occupied by Purdesee milkmen, who lived therein and also stabled their cattle. The fire originated by a spark flying into the cowlee roof from a fire place, while the occupier was cooking his meals; and owing to the inflammable nature of the structures, the flames spread with considerable rapidity, and in a few minutes six of the huts were swept away. Telephonic messages were sent to the different fire brigade stations and the Gowalia Tank engine was quickly on the spot. As the place is situated some distance off the main road, a long line of hose had to be run but before this could be done the whole range of huts had burnt down. Six buffaloes and seven cows were burnt to death. The fire was put out in half an hour. The damage was estimated at Rs. 2,000.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN POOR FUND ASSOCIATION.—A special general meeting of the members of the Bombay European and Eurasian Poor Fund Association was held last evening in the Oriental Buildings. The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Chairman of the Association presided. The cause of summoning the meeting was to arrange for the holding of the Government paper belonging to the Association. They have been hitherto held in the names of individuals, but constant changes of the officials of the Association made that arrangement most inconvenient. After considerable discussion over technical points the Chairman, Rev. R. S. Heywood Hon. Secretary, and Mr. R. G. Monteath, Hon. Treasurer, were appointed a Sub-Committee to obtain further legal advice as to what further steps were necessary. The meeting then adjourned.

ROBBERY BY A NEIGHBOUR.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Bisheswarlal Shitalprasad, a Purdesee, was charged at the instance of Inspector Draper, with stealing a gold neck ornament of the value of Rs. 270, belonging to one Shivratan Ramdin, a Pardesee, who resides at Tilpon Road. The evidence shewed that the accused who lived in the same house as the complainant, used to go into the latter's room frequently. On Sunday last the accused was going along Mumbadevi Road, with a packet in his hand, when he was challenged by a policeman on duty, and on the packet being examined, it was found to contain broken pieces of a gold chain. As the accused could not give a satisfactory explanation as to how he came by the gold, he was taken into custody. Subsequently he admitted having stolen the chain and pointed out the complainant as the owner of the property. The complainant on seeing the pieces of gold identified them as parts of his neck ornament, which he until then believed to be safe in his box. However on opening the box, he discovered the ornament had been stolen. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LATE LORD NORTHBROOK IN BOMBAY.

The "Indian Spectator" refers to some incidents connected with the late Lord Northbrook's visits to Bombay : Lord Northbrook was in Bombay twice—for the first time when he landed here on his way to Calcutta in April 1872, and for the second time when he came here from his tour in Sind in November of that year. The Justices of the Peace in their address noted this latter as "the first visit made by any Viceroy or Governor-General with a view to the transaction of public business and the conduct of the greatest affairs of State." While here in April, the new Viceroy could find no time to receive the address of the local "residents and ratepayers." Among the public functions in which he took part was the unveiling of the Queen's statue presented by the late Gaekwar. During his second visit he opened the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai Benevolent Institution, held the great Durbar already referred to, and received several addresses, one of which was from the Bombay Association, whose president was the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai, and secretary Mr. Nowroji Furdoonji. In reply to the Association's prayer for additional facilities for the employment of Natives in the public service, Lord Northbrook stated that certain recommendations made to the Secretary of State were under in consideration and about simultaneous examinations for the Civil Service, he opened that "without depreciating the value of high education, it seems to me that a mere test of intellectual capacity at an early age is not suited under the present conditions of India to form the sole test of fitness of Natives for employment."

THE SHERIFF ELECT.

The "Rast Goftar" speaks approvingly of the Sheriff Elect of Bombay in these terms: Mr. Sassoon J. David has been nominated the Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, and we are not at all surprised at the chorus of public approval of the honour, which the Government have been pleased to confer upon him. A prominent millowner and merchant, Mr. Sassoon J. David has made his mark and as a public man, though he is not given to say much at the board of the Corporation and the City Improvement Trust he has shown himself to be a thoroughly practical member whose study and grasp of the variety of subjects brought before those bodies were worthy of admiration. Mr. Sassoon J. David has again a rare combination of some excellent qualities of head and heart, and is modest and courteous to a fault.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

The "Indu Prakash" states :—It is now definitely settled that the Congress will begin its Session this years from the 26th of December, Sir Henry Cotton, the President-elect, is expected to be here on the 24th of December. A list of seventeen important and current subjects to be brought for discussion before the next Session of the Congress is being circulated amongst the different Congress Committees and the rules for the guidance of the delegates have also been sent to the various centres of activity in the country. This is encouraging enough. A still more encouraging fact is the hearty co-operation and support the rich millionaires of Bombay have given to the furtherence of this national cause. The Bombay Presidency Association, the central figure of which is the Hon'ble Sir Perozsha Mehta, is working hard and in perfect harmony, and the reports of good and useful work done in the city and abroad are very cheerful.

THE SURGEON GENERAL AND PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC.

Referring to the forthcoming Health Exhibition in Bombay, the "Indian Spectator" remarks The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay is an officer of vast faith. He hopes to popularise the plague prophylactic at the coming Health Exhibition. We shall see how many get themselves inoculated on the spot. The Government does not consider it necessary to make a giant to the funds of the Exhibition, but is prepared to meet the cost of all exhibits made by its own officer. Among the Exhibits, in so far as their description is as yet known to the public not the least instructive will be model chawls and dwellings and model theatres.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.

Commenting on certain interesting phases of the Bombay Municipal budget, the "Rast Gofter" discourses : The Commissioner deserves a word of thanks for keeping hiseyes wide open for the general good of the city and for entertaining regard for wider issues than those with which intimately fall within the scope of his duties. The budget further recommends a reduction in the fire tax which is proposed to be lowered from 1-2 to 3-8 per cent and the General Tax from 10 to 9 3-8 per cent. The estimated expenditure for the ensuing year is more than that of the previous year by about a lakh and a half, but this will not be considered very excessive in view of the increased responsibilities concomitant with an ever widening demand of the city upon its Municipality, and not the most critical eye would flight upon any item in the budget on which to base a strong crusade against the Commissioner on the charge of lavishness or want of economy. The budget on the whole has been very cleverly handled and we are glad to perceive that in its present Commissioners, Bombay has secured a competent and a sympathetic head to guide its municipal affairs and who kindless in them the reminiscences of some of his best predecessors who have contributed in a great measure to raise the city to its present grandeur and to make it what it is now.

STATES TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The "Indian Spectator" then refers to the Supreme Government's scheme for State technical scholarships : In accordance with the Government of India's scheme of State technical scholarships tenable in foreign countries, the Bombay Government has invited applications from candidates for two scholarships to undergo in England a special course of study in connection with textile industry. The scholarships are to be held for 2 years and in addition to the stipend of £150 a year each scholar will receive a second class passage to and from England any fees or premia charged for special and approved courses of study and travelling allowance for journeys made in connection with the studies while in Europe. One of the scholars will be required to go through a course of chemistry in its application to textile requirements and especially to the printing of textile fabrics. The Government seems desirous to improve the methods now followed in the villages and towns of the Bombay Presidency. The candidates must, of course, be native of this Presidency and must have passed through the full textile course of the Victoria Technical Institute or have obtained a University degree and they must also have engaged in practical textile work for not less than two years.

THE FAILURE OF WM. WATSON AND Co,

TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION.

An adjourned sitting was held at the London Bankruptcy Court, on November 1st before Mr. Registrar Linklater, for the public examination of William Watson and Paul Pfeiderer, who traded as bankers and East India agents at Waterloo-place, London, and elsewhere, under the style of Wm. Watson and Co. A statement of the joint affairs was filed and shows a total indebtedness of £753,087, of which £655,093 is expected to rank, with assets which are estimated to realise £541,151. The deficiency is accounted for to the extent of £210,396 by bad debts, £113,105 by losses on investments and £32,234 by loss in connection with the Maharajah of Patiala law suit. Pfeiderer returns his separate liabilities at £20,083, of which £7,092 are expected to rank, and he claims to have a surplus of £8,990. Watson states that he has no separate liabilities or assets.

The Official Receiver said that the statement of affairs was a very bulky document, covering over 706 pages, and many of the creditors lived in remote parts of the world. A further adjournment of three months was necessary. The examination was adjourned accordingly.

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS
CURE ALL FORMS OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISORDER.

HAVE you ever considered what neglecting your kidneys means ?

Have you ever realised the terrible risk you are taking ?

Do you not pass in the streets, every day, men and women whose countenances show that their kidney trouble is gone too far, and they are beyond hope ?

How do you know them ?

By their pale, sallow, sunken, or bloated countenances ; by their dull, lack-lustre eyes ; by their puffy or dark circles under the eyes ; by their slow languid movements, blotched, pimpled, and unhealthy complexions, and general appearance of weakness and debility.

In addition to their outward appearance, how do they feel themselves ?

Weak, worn out, tired and restless, nervous, irritable, and easily worried over the merest trifles, feverish and chilly, short of breath, dizzy, rheumatic, and they suffer from pains in the back, irregular heart, neuralgia, sleeplessness, general debility, and are thoroughly run down.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys cause all these symptoms and many more.

Your kidneys are the most important organs of the body. Take care of them.

They work to keep you in health by removing all the poisonous uric acid from your blood.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the great kidney remedy, cure unhealthy kidneys, help them to do their work, aid them to filter and purify the blood, and restore health to both men and women in all cases of kidney disorder, bad backs, dull, heavy pains across the loins, gravel bladder troubles, too much or too little urine, sediment, thick urine, rheumatism, sciatica, diabetes and Bright's disease, which is the worst form of neglected kidney complaint.

If you have to stoop at your work and find you cannot do so because of the pains in your back, if you have a lot of lifting, walking or riding to do, and when you come home at night you feel thoroughly tired, you may be sure you have overtaxed your kidneys. Help them with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. You will feel brighter, better, and happier for it, and your kidneys, helped by the gentle action of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, will be able to do twice as much work, and do it thoroughly.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which may be obtained from all chemists, have been in use for 72 years ; and we are so confident that this kidney medicine will help you as it has helped others, that we will gladly send you a sample box free by post, if you will kindly mention this paper. Please address your letter to Foster-Mc-Clellan Co., 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London, W., England.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,
60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Nov. 21.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	83 3-16	=	+ 1-16
3 30 Rentes	98 1-2	=	unchanged
5 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	106 1-2	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 7-16	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	27 1-16	=	+ 3-16
2 months hence	26 11-16	=	+ 1-16
Spot in New York	53 3-4	=	+ 1-2

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 15 1-2	=	+ 1-2
Berlin "	20 36 1-4	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4 87 18	=	+ 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	=	unchanged
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 per cent	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	=	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	=	do
	3 7-8 per cent	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1-4 per cent	=	do
7 day market loans	2 1-2 per cent	=	do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £30,000.

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks 15 5-16 O.-N. quiet,

METALS—Copper Braziers £75 Yellow metal 6 3-4d.

RUBBER—Para Rubber 5 3 1-2 buyers

WHEAT—White Delhi 30 7-8 N.-D. done. Quiet

RAPESEED—Yellow Gurerat 34 1 4 N.-D., sellers } firm Yellow Brown 31 3-8 D.-J. done }

LINSEED—Linseed Bold 34 5-8 N.-D. sellers quiet

COFFEE—Coffee in New York, 8 3-8

ARRIVAL—Steamer Suadwell

FREIGHT—Coals—Cardiff to Bombay 6-3 nominal.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000. Spot 5'28—4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 5-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 3,000. Imports 35,000. Arrivals closed firm.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5'21	5'21	5'23
—1	—1	—1
Feb.-Mch.	Mar.-April	April-May.
5'25	5'26	5'28
—1	—1	—1
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
5'30	5'31	5'31
—1	—1	—1

Receipts at U S Ports	62,000
Do. last year	80,000
Exports to Great Britain	21,000
Do. do Continent	24,000

In New York—

Spot	10'00
Futures, month of December	9'99 + 3
Do. do. March	9'82 + 4

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 7-16 — 1-16
Futures, month of Feb.	9'35 + 6
Do. do. May	9'38 + 7
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 21st November, 1904 :—

Cotton	3,429 bales.
Wheat	27,394 cwts.
Linseed	5,463 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	966 "
Gingellyseed	9,514 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	190 "
Cassorseed	5 "
Rice	13,210 "
Myrabollams	1,465 "
Cottonseed	8,870 "
Mowraseed	226 "
Gram	1,678 "
Joowar	4,512 "
Maize	488 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 5,04,455
Gold Coin	Rs. 36,00,000
Ex s.s Coromandel from Australia, Gold Coin	Rs. 1,36,000 from Hongkong
Silver Bullion	Rs. 2,88,662 from Shanghai
Ex s. s. Coromandel.	

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, Nov. 22.

Exchange—Tone quieter.

Bank T.T. .....1s 4 3-32 to 1-16d.
Bank Demand .....1s. 4 3-32d.

Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 5-16d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 7-16d.
French Francs 8 do do 171
Marks 8 do do 123 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 138
Shanghai 30 do do 194 1-2
Japan 30 do do 148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	... ...	97 11
1st Settlement	30th November	97 11
2nd do.	... 27th December	97 11

Money Market,—Tone steady.

BANK RATE,—

Bank of England since	21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 20th October	5	do
Bank of Bengal	do 10th November	6	do
Bank of Madras	do 6th July	4	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.		Rs. a. p.	
Ready	... ...	5 11 0	
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore. Ready.		5 0 0	to 5 2
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.		5 10 0	
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	... ...	5 6 0	
Castorseed—Tone quiet,			
Ready	... ... Rs.	22 to 23	

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone quiet.

Howree Khandeish.....Rs. 35 to 36
15per cent Mixed.....Rs. 34 1-2 to 35 1-2 Dec.-Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—		quiet.
Estimated sales	bales	8,000
Imports	do.	14,000

Nov.-Dec. 5'20 —1	Dec.-Jan. 5'20 —1	Jan.-Feb 5'23 —1
Feb.-Mch. 5'24 —1	Mch-Apl. 5'25 —1	Apl-May. 5'27 —1
May-June 5'29 —1	June-July 5'30 —1	July-Aug. 5'30 —1

COTTON.—The tone of the market is steady with a little more enquiry from both shippers and Mills. A fair to-morrow is reported at Colaba, and the Sutta market closes firm.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Dely.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	190	189	...	25 Dec.
Bengals (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	196	186	...	25 Jan
Comrawatee(descriptions) M.-G.	218	...	...	25 do.
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	213	207	25 Dec.
Do. do. ...	...	209	203	25 Jan.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	220	...	...	25 do.
Karanja do. do. do.				
Akola do. do. do.				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	222	...	...	25 do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	223	...	...	25 do.
Broach (M.-G.) ...	254	...	...	1/25 Mar.
Do. (M.-G.) ...	...	...	242	15/25 do.
Jalgaon (M. G.) ...	...	215	209	25 Dec.
Do. (M.-G.) ...	...	213	207	25 Jan.
Bengal (M. G.)	...	207	197	... 25 Nov.
Do.	...	202	192	... 25 Dec.
Do.	...	202	192	... 25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab...	...	207	197	... 25 Nov.
Do.	...	202	192	... 25 Dec.
Do.	...	202	192	... 25 Jan.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	steady
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownagger	..
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	83 5-16
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper	65 7-16
Bar Silver	27 1 16

The sum of about £5,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 22.

Tuesday.—Pressure has again fallen everywhere. The fall has been rapid in Sind and round the North Bay and slight to brisk elsewhere. A shallow depression is shown over Sind, and a cyclonic storm has formed in the Bay. As far as can be judged from the coast observations, the storm is in the centre of the Bay, this morning, and is advancing in a northwesterly or north north-westerly direction. At present, it is probably in slight to moderate intensity. A few light scattered falls of rain are reported from South Bengal and Assam. No rain elsewhere. Skies are cloudy in Kashmir, but are practically free from cloud in the plains of North-West India. Rain will probably increase during the day in Bengal and Assam and local rain may occur in Orissa and the North Circars.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 22ND NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen everywhere the fall having been brisk in many places. The barometer is in slight to considerable excess of normal over a large area. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 7° in excess at Trichinopoly and Madras and 5° to 6° in defect at Jubbulpore, Sugar, Cawnpore, Agra, Sirsa and Delhi; minimum 5° to 8° in defect at Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Calicut Mangalore, Karwar, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Poona, Akola, Indore, Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Bhavnagar Para, and 5° in excess at Jacobabad and Karachi. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Trichinopoly and the lowest 46° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Raipur. Rain.—Nil.

Weather.—Winds are north-westerly on the Coromandel Coast and indicate slightly unsettled weather in the Bay.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st November 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dec. Fah.	inches	30 015
Temperature of the air	degrees	81'0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	...	71'7
Dew Point	...	67'3
Relative humidity of Air	...	0'634
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	...	2'2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a

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3 SCHIEDMAYER UPRIGHT GRAND (Nearly new)	550
4 BOUDOIR UPRIGHT GRAND (Nearly new)	450
5 GRAND SQUARE by	350
6 BRINSMEAD GRAND, Walnut Case	500
7 BRINSMEAD GRAND, Ebonized Case, patent tuning system, splendid order	550

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Wiltshire Bacon, streaky. Breakfast Bacon.
Pig's Cheeks.

LARD
Finest Waterford Lard, 1 lb. tins.

CHEESE
Berkeley, about 2½ lb. tins.
Cheddar, about 2½ lb. tins.
Albert, about 3 lb. tins.
Parmesan, grated, ¼ lb. bottles.

PURE PICKLES
(IMPERIAL MEASURE
In square pint bottles.
Mixed Pickles, Cauliflower, Piccalilli, White Onions
Walnuts, Red Cabbage, West India
(mild flavour).

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In square pint bottles.
Mixed Pickles, Piccalilli, Brown Onions,
Walnuts.

LONDON RELISH
Moir's London Relish, ¼ bottles.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
Imperial Pints and ½ Pints.

ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES & KETCHUPS
Superior Essence of Gorgona Anchovies,
½ Bottles, and ¼ Bottles.
Mushroom Ketchup and Walnut Ketchup
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23, 1904.

RUSSIA DEMANDS REFORMS.

THE appointment of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski as Russian Minister of the Interior was hailed with delight by the more educated people for his sympathy with the zemstvos was wellknown. At the outset he was opposed by a Court clique which represented his utterances as incompatible with Russian administrative traditions. In the matter of self-government, Russia is to-day in about the same position as India was under its Hindu and Mahomedan rulers—its villages have their republics, while the Government is pure despotism. Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski exclaimed: "What may be the situation of the Russian Empire a century hence, who can tell? Abroad, people speak of a new constitution for Russia. Such a thing is impossible under present conditions, but there is such a thing as local self-government as is exemplified in the zemstvos." The Minister believes in the zemstvos, for he expressed himself convinced that they contain possibilities for the amelioration of the condition of the lower classes and that eventually they could give what the people want. We may take it that the sudden decision against the holding of a conference of the zemstvos, of which Reuter tells us to-day, was the result of the machinations of the same clique who previously endeavoured to place the Prince in difficulties. That the representatives resented the treatment accorded themselves and their Minister may be gathered from the announcement that they met privately and adopted radical resolutions of which our telegram speaks. Local self-government, as represented by the zemstvos, has in many spheres of public life in Russia yielded remarkable results. The development of those parts of the country in which the zemstvo institution does not exist is not on a par with the progress made in the zemstvo provinces. The needs and interests of the country are better provided for by the organs of the local self government than by those of the Central Government, This, we are informed by an anonymous writer in the "Empire Review"—who claims to have had very special opportunities of gaining an insight into matters connected with self-government in Russia—is no matter of surprise for anybody who has gained an insight into the working methods of the Russian Government machinery, or seen proof of the incredible ignorance and incompetence of the Russian Government officials. The functionaries of the zemstvos differ widely from the Government officials. The former are guided in their labours by a keen and sincere desire to work for the prosperity of their country. Corruption is practically unknown amongst them. They are satisfied with a humble position in life and are not, as are the Tchinovniks, constantly on the look-out for fresh sources of income. It is refreshing to find that honesty can exist among Russian public officials. It has been customary to believe otherwise.

Although the zemstvos work well and their officials are reputable members of society, it must not be supposed that Russia is ripe for a Parliamentary form of Government. But the tendency of these institutions, which have now been working for forty consecutive years has been to prepare the country for the adoption of a constitutional system of Government. The zemstvos are regarded by the advocates of representative Government as the nucleus of a popular representation. Their history is quoted as showing that the Central Government has felt itself bound to cede to the zemstvos from time to time fresh details of administration. Each step, by which the zemstvos have thus advanced, amounts to a declaration by the Government of its incapacity to cope with the requirements of the age and be a recognition of the superiority of an administration with an element of popular representation. Their progress and efficiency ought to be appreciated by the Central Government. But such does not appear to be the case; for we find that the Central Government has only made concessions to the zemstvos with great reluctance and the inclination has been to curtail their powers, or at least to exercise a more effective control over their actions. The zemstvos are conscious of their mission and of the necessity for further development. Those who watch these institutions with jealousy profess to be alarmed at the progress already made and are inclined to resent what they regard as the presumption of the zemstvos in attempting to take upon themselves the improvement of agriculture. Still the zemstvos go steadily on in the full belief that their mission entitles them to embrace fresh elements under their influence. They by that means with the principle of local self-government become broader. Already it has been found desirable to from smaller units of self-government than those consisting of zemstvos, and it has been suggested that these new units might appropriately coincide with the parishes and comprise all persons residing within the precincts of the parish, without regard to the social order to which they belong. It was held to be desirable, the "Empire's" writer tells us, that these self-governing parishes should be independent of recclesiastical and administrative authorities. Consequently the administrative division into rural communes would not be suitable as a basis of these new units. The new zemstvos parishes would either be represented by a council elected by the members of the parish, or else the members might assemble in a body and decide on the questions at issue.

From the zemstvos may some day spring more widely representative institutions. If they are impossible under the present conditions, the conditions must be made to suit them. Despotic government is doomed, the more irrevocably since the beginning of the war. Autocracy is out of date. It is incompatent to deal with all the varying problems of the vast empire; it pays no heed or insufficient heed to local needs, ambitions, and local prejudices; it fosters favouritism and licentiousness and is universally regarded as the root of the evils now rampant in Russia. The zemstvos fully recognise this and might probably have re-asserted it at the St. Petersburg Conference. In Russia, reformers have grown to be thankful for small mercies, and it may be the delegates were grateful for the opportunity to meet privately and discuss the requirements of their country. Their resolutions demanded a new constitution, an elective legislative assembly, liberty of conscience, of the press, of speech and enlarged educational facilities. We fear they might as well have saved themselves the trouble of debating. None of their demands will be granted, certainly not that for an elective representative assembly. Although the friends of Russia join in condemning the present form of Government, they cannot assert that the people are fit for a representative form of Government. All they can hope for at present is that the Tsar will give his new Minister of the Interior a free hand. But to judge from this morning's message, his Imperial majesty is not strong enough to do so.

WARSHIPS OF THE FUTURE.

THE unexpected decision of the Admiralty to pay off and sell the cruiser Porpoise may be taken as an indication of the intention to get rid of obsolete vessels from the British Navy without delay and the transfer of officers and men to more serviceable ships. The Porpoise is still quite good enough for the purpose for which she was employed. But that is not enough. We must have warships that are good enough for anything. To secure this, many sturdy craft will be sold out of the Navy. To hold our own we must go on having better ships, every year better than last. Mr. Albert Vickers at Barrow a day before the mail left told an assemblage of important personages that, with the newer torpedoes having an effective range of over two miles, battles at sea would have to be fought at greater ranges. In view of this he could not but regret that so many of our modern ships were armed with the 6in. gun which, though in itself a good weapon, was in his opinion of too small a calibre to be used against modern armour on ships fighting at long ranges. Events in the Far East had proved that unarmoured cruisers were practically useless, and ships of this type would have to be rated accordingly Referring again to the 6in. gun, Mr. Vickers said that in the vessel his firm recently completed for a foreign Government and which had been purchased for the British navy, the 6in. gun was entirely discarded. But only this year had the full significance of naval progress been accepted by the authorities. Our latest ships were therefore more effective: but still more was wanted. The ships now building should be brought into line in this respect. This would cost a lot of money, he knew, but it was necessary in the interests of efficiency. He was persuaded that the time had come when only two calibres of guns, the 12in. and 9·2in., would be used for fleet action, and quick-firing guns for repelling destroyer and torpedo-boat attacks. What he should like to see, and what he thought they would see in the near future, was a battleship with, say, a dozen 12in. guns (using armour-piercing capped shot), strongly protected by thick armour plate, and with a good twenty knots speed. Unfortunately the Admiralty is not much influenced by private shipbuilders or private ordnance manufacturers. If they were, ships would be delivered more rapidly and at considerably less cost than they are from Government dockyards.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

THE Bishop of Manchester, the other day speaking at the Bury Grammar School, discussed the educational future of the country. So doing, he declared that not nearly enough had been spent in the secondary schools, and the consequence had been a retarding of the national progress—a standing still which was unworthy of England as a nation. His Lordship urged parents to "try and get an understanding what was meant by Secondary Education." It was not a kind of varnish that could be put on at the end of an elementary education. Secondary education was not merely a little knowledge of French and German, nor did it mean a rather better social position. Nor did it mean that a person must be born with a silver spoon in his mouth—it might be for the poorest as well as the richest. If that education was to be given, and if children were to be taught so that they would be ready to go to the University, or at all events to earn their education by the work of their brains,—it must go on to the age of seventeen, or better still, up to the age of 18 or 19. And it must begin not at fourteen, but even at six or thereabouts. How then was the poor man's child to get it? "I hold most strongly," the Bishop said, "that one of the first duties of our elementary infant schools is to pick out the children that will be fitted for secondary education, and, while they are yet in the infant school, to teach them with that end in view. They should then be sent, as soon as may be, to a secondary school, so as to make their education a thorough continuous course." The Bishop, though an educationist, was never an elementary school master. But his remarks are suggestive and are worthy the attention of those interested in the subject, both here and at Home.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS CRICKETER.

CRICKET lovers will be sorry to learn of the death of the well-known Yorkshire professional cricketer, J. T. Brown, probably the biggest hearted batsman ever produced by the erstwhile champion County. The cause of his death is not stated, but it was no doubt phthisis, as last season the state of his lungs prevented him from playing in more than one or two matches for his county. At the end of last season, he announced his retirement from first class cricket, but even those who knew him best had no idea that his end was so near. Yorkshire professional cricketers as a body are always popular with the cricket loving public, and "Jack" Brown was certainly one of the most popular players of the day both on and off the cricket field. It has been said of him that he always played the game and there was no better man when things were going against his side. His perfomances for Yorkshire will bear comparison with those of any of his contemporaries and of the great lights of former days, and one great performance in particular will never be forgotten. We allude to his great stand with Tunnicliffe against Derbyshire in 1898 when the pair compiled 554 for the first wicket, a record that is unlikely to be broken for some time, if at all. Brown also made his mark in Australia with MacLaren's team and was largerly instrumental in winning the test match that gave England the rubber.

THE Bombay District Command Orders state that the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will detail a guard-of-honour of 100 Rank and File with Band and Regimental Color under the command of a Captain with two subalterns to parade at the New Secretariat in review order on Wednesday, the 7th December, at 4-15 p.m., to receive his Excellency the Governor on the occasion of the levee. His Excellency will be received with a general salute on arrival at, and departure from, the Secretariat. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 4-30 p.m.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 29th October 1904, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1903 of 7,889 maunds with an increase of Rs. 14,332 in the earnings.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 8th October, amounted to Rs. 9,271, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,662. Total earnings from 1st July to 8th October, were Rs. 99,836 being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 23,255.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dolka Railway for the week ending 8th October, amounted to Rs. 1,491, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 42. Total earnings from 1st July to 8th October, were Rs. 23,318, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,268.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 8th October amounted to Rs. 2,345, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 332. Total earnings from 1st July to 8th October were Rs. 35,531, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,536.

MRS. PALMER, famous throughout the United States as the ossified woman, has just died. For twent-seven years her flesh had been slowly turning to stone.

IT is believed in some quarters that the redistribution scheme of the Indian Army will cost ten millions sterling to carry through.

THE Chinese approve of indiarubber shoes, particularly the poorer people. In 1899, 8,761 pairs were imported, in 1902, 42,552 and in 1903 no less than 234,496 pairs.

ATHENS is becoming grievously practical. In the Piraeus the erection of a great soap factory has been commenced. Besides soap it will produce manufacture olive oil.

THE suggestion is being made in the Chinese native Press that Tibet be proclaimed a Province of China, with an Imperial Prince or Viceroy to take charge of the internal control of the country Great Britain, it is said, could not interfere with such a step.

THE Bristol Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Colonial Office in London on the subject of placing a limit on the increasing import of old clothes to the Transvaal, the natives preferring these less valuable but much cheaper articles to new clothing. It is held to be a serious error to place now only a duty of seven and a half per cent. ad valorem on worn apparel, when under the Republic an import duty of one shilling and sixpence was imposed on every article of old clothing, a measure whereby the import was almost entirely stopped.

MRS. GILBERT, at the age of eighty-three, made a triumphant appearance the other night at the Lyceum Theatre, New York, when Mr. Clyde Fitch's play "Granny," written for the veteran actress, was produced. Mrs. Gilbert (Laffan's correspondent telegraphs) was born in Lancashire on October 21, 1821, and emigrated to the United States in 1849. For many years she has been a favourite actress, especially noted for old woman characters. She is known throughout the American theatrical world as "Granny Gilbert." After the run in New York she will take the new play for a tour through the country.

A BRAZILIAN engineer claims to have discovered a means of greatly increasing the effectiveness of steamers' propellers. The change consist in giving to the surfaces of the blades of the screw in the transverse sections parallel to the shaft the form of trochoidal curves so that the propeller receives the water without the slightest shock and after communicating to it an action partly propulsive and partly repercussive throws it off with a very slight whirling motion. The idea may contain a scientific principle of much value but at present it appears insufficiently developed for practical results as after trial on a Brazilian boat a propeller on this system had to be unshipped. It was found that the pitch was too small the number of revolutions being increased more than 50 per cent.

AT the opening of the Iron and Steel Institute at New York, Sir James Kitson presented the Bessemer medal to Mr. Carnegie, saying as he did so:—You have had in Mr. Carnegie an example of sagacity in the control of the sources of iron and steel with which you abound. In his great sagacity in the development of those sources into marketable products and their expansion into the markets of the world he has always been looking for an invention which would advance the utility of his products. In return for this we present this medal to him.—Mr. Carnegie in reply said:—Better than title, rank, or wealth are the patents of a true nobility, and I hope to hand down the medal untarnished to my descendants.

AMERICA knows how to push her iron trade. The North American firm of D. M. Osborne and Company, which from its first establishment in Omsk in Siberia sold more than £100,000 worth of agricutural implements to Siberian farmers, has decided to found a technical school in Omsk, the pupils of which will be taught how to use agricultural implements of every sort and thus the farmers will be induced to buy them. The above-named firm has found the greatest obstacle to its progress in the little knowledge of agricultural machinery possessed by the country people. The same system will probably be followed in other Russian provinces, for example in Ekaterinoslav and the Don district, where the people only understand and use old-fashioned Russian farm implements,

SIGNOR CARUSO.

THE GOLDEN VOICED TENOR.

RECOLLECTING the portraits of eminent tenors as they used to be, which decorated the first page of "Gems from the Opera" and were seized upon for young ladies' albums and reproduced in early numbers of the "Illustrated London News," one thinks of a great tenor as probably pallid; if not fierce, then dreamy; certainly long-locked; the possessor of a great soul in a fragile body. To judge by their appearance, the actions of famous tenors were doubtless as extravagant as those of the Guardsmen of Ouida; and, indeed, strange tales were whispered of the bizarrerie and often the arrogance with which these demi-gods conducted themselves. Can, then, this quite gentleman, with the courteous manner, the slightly weary and wistful expression—an expression which Sandro or his Amico would have known how to bring out upon canvas—who is talking so pleasantly as he sits in a box beside his wife, the while Aida is being rehearsed on Covent Garden stage, can this be Caruso, the most renowned tenor of our time? There is nothing about him which suggests an Edgardo in Lucia; you would take him neither for an actor nor a singer. We are far from the days when tenors could be recognised, as barristers or grooms can be, and though Bohemia is a charming country, and Prague, no doubt, the most delightful city in the world, as Thackeray said, no one lives there now. Signor Caruso talks precisely like any other Italian gentleman, except, perhaps, that he does not raise his voice, as most Italians do in moments of excitement, to a grido (perhaps this was out of consideration for Aida and Rhadames upon the stage), and he, you may be sure, would never frighten a linendraper's assistant, as Mrs. Siddons did by the tones of such an inquiry as "Will it wash?"

Simplicity and kindliness of nature are obvious points to notice during the first few minutes' conversation with Caruso, says a writer in "The World." Here is a man who would do all he could for a friend without taking much credit to himself for it. He would allow himself, probably, to be guided by others for their good, and you seem to hear him say, "Non vale niente," and meaning it, when overwhelmed with thanks. Yet will he take his own line in smaller matters, on occasions. It is related of Mario that when an Empress of Russia personally besought him to shave his moustache, the better to portray some hero of the Louis Seize period, he replied (and it was the speech of a true tenor), "Madame, je vous donnerais ma vie, mais ma barbe—jamais!" And like his great predecessor, Caruso declines to shave, even for the part of Des Grieux. But if he be tenacious in little things he can sacrifice himself in great, as presently appeared when he was speaking of his affection for England and the English, and relating the circumstances which led to his taking part in the autumn season of Opera promoted by Mr. Henry Russell. Nothing could have been pleasanter than the way in which Caruso expressed himself about London, and there was no mistaking the fact that he meant what he said, although he spoke so quietly. He could not explain very precisely why he like coming to England. He found the people very intelligent, very courteous, very sincere, and he rather enjoyed the climate. Covent Garden Theatre might have its defects, but it was easy to sing in, and suited him entirely. A "prima donna" once told the writer that she preferred Covent Garden to any other theatre where she had sung, because "you see the ladies 'decolletees', and that looks so very nice." Caruso did not assign this as one of his reasons for liking our opera house, though he paid a chivalrous compliment to the ladies of England, who, from the very highest, had ever treated him with so much cordiality and consideration. He has had, possibly, greater successes in other lands; he can elsewhere command terms as high as those he receives here—indeed, London has no monopoly of magnificent rewards for favourite singers—but "Gia! Inghilterra mi piace," and there was an end of it.

He has bought a property near Florence, twenty minutes from the Porta San Gallo, and this home is the delight of his life. Here he can spend his days, as busy as any of the workmen he employs, in improving and altering the house and garden, mixing with them at their work, and no more to be distinguished from the least of them than was M. Dalou, the great sculptor, when he brought his famous group to Mr. Forbes' house on the Embankment, and was mistaken, not only by the housemaids, for one of the ouvriers. With a good deal of humour, and just, perhaps, a sense that the story would show how he had been got the better of, Caruso told of Mr. Russell's early morning visit to the "Villa alle Panche." "I was there, near the gate, very busy with my men, when he drove up. I would not welcome him. I said, 'If you have brought me a proposal, or a contract, I will not look at it. I am here in my home, and I will not leave it till I am obliged. Wherever it is you want me to go, or whatever it is you offer me, I will not go. Vattenne!'" But Mr. Russell did not go. He stayed and uttered the word "London," and then there came a look of irresolution over the face of the happy, busy man. "Mr. Russell told me of his anxiety to establish a real Italian Opera in London, to show London that a company of Italian artists might be obtained which should be worthy to be heard on its merits, unaided by the power of fashion, which works so strongly in your summer season. There would be no kings and queens, no diamonds, no "eclat" except that which the music would create, no high prices. It would be an experiment tried for the sake of pure operatic art, for the benefit of the people of London arranged by an Englishman, with the help of Italian money and Italian artists, and with the co-operation of the Covent Garden lessees. He said that the experiment was hazardous, but that I, if I were to consent to sing, would be a real help; that the English were cautious people, they would not know the majority of the singers even by name, but they knew me, and my presence would encourage them to believe that the enterprise was serious; that Puccini and Campanini were going to help, and that if I joined the company I should be doing something good for England and good for Italy. So I was torn two ways. For England I would like to do my best; and for Italy of course. But my holiday! my home! It is not completed yet; there is much to me done, and I love it. I had only been there two months, and in November I should start for New York, after that London, then South America, without a pause; and my engagements, I knew, would keep me for two years travelling, with no chance of settling here in my home. I should not live in the house I am making for two long years; and Mr. Russell was asking me to give up the last month of my happy life at home!"

Such, in effect, was Caruso's tale. There was a good deal of pathos in his gentle, animated way of telling the story, but it was transparently sincere; there was no desire to pose or to impress, there was no suggestion of heroic self-sacrifice. He desired simply that evidence should be given which would emphasise his kindly feeling for England. And, indeed, it was good evidence. Caruso is already a rich man, for he makes in one year what the singers of old would not have made in two. He had, only a few days previously, refused an unheard-of fee for some concerts in Belgium, in order to stay at home; and if the price to be paid for another month's peace in his Florentine villa were never so large, he is rich enough to afford it, and was ready to afford it, Anyone who knows the weariness of perpetual public life will sympathise with him. Anyone who knows what Florence is in St. Martin's summer time will realise what Caruso was asked to give up. But when the value of his presence in London was frankly put before him, he gave way. It was a "gran rifiuto," a great renunciation— that is easy to understand—and it is well that Englishmen should know that in the great tenor they have a cordial and a disinterested friend.

This kindliness of nature, which thinks last of personal considerations, comes out in various ways. Straws show which way the wind blows, and it is not every tenor of Caruso's fame who, after the excitement and fatigue of appearing in the trying part of Puccini's Des Grieux on the first night of a new venture, would have attended a crowded supper at the Savoy. Yet Caruso came smiling, though evidently tired, to Mr. Henry Russells feast, and, at three o'clock in the morning, submitted to be dragged by Signor Tosti to the piano, where he sang giving, as always, his best.

(Concluded on page 6.)

MANCHURIA OPERATIONS.

A RUSSIAN EXPLOIT.

BLOCKADE RUNNER CAPTURED.

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 21.

General Kuropatkin reports that on the night of the 16th instant, four volunteers with pyroxiline bombs blew up a Chinese building on the Russian Left, occupied by 25 Japanese who were all killed, wounded or buried in the debris. Beyond this all is quiet.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the Japanese have seized and taken to Sasebo, a German steamer ,named the Batelan, which was making for Port Arthur with a cargo of winter clothing, blankets, medicines and corned beef. The Captain declared he was bound to Neuchwang.

Reuter (Tokio) states that the Japanese mined and occupied the counterscarp of Erhlungshan on the 19th instant.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Reuter wires from Canea that a division of the Baltic fleet has left for Port Said and consists of two battleships, three criusers, six dostroyers and nine transports.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that at the request of Great Britain and Russia, the Emperor of Austria nominates a fifth member of the Commission of Inquiry.

LATER.

The supplementary ships for the Baltic Fleet consisting of five cruisers including the Rion and Dnieper, besides eight destroyers and torpedo boats, have anchored in Skaw Bay awaiting repairs to one of the destroyer's screws by the Salvage Company, Denmark having refused the use of port facilities at Fredericksbaven.

Reuter (Mukden) says that the isolated attack by the Japanese on Putiloff mentioned on the 18th instant is inexplicable.

Several battalions participated, but there was no chance of reaching the trenches, for when within fifty yards the Japanese were swept back by a deadly fire, leaving one hundred corpses.

The Russians had only six casualties.

RUSSIA'S PURCHASE OF A DESTROYER.

A Strange Story.

VESSEL BUILT IN ENGLAND.

The "Standard" states that Yarrows reported to the Admiralty in September that a torpedo boat destroyer had been ordered for a gentleman in Paris who wished it altered for yacting

The Admiralty communicated with the Foreign Office who enquired of Paris and suspicions being aroused, instructions were sent to Yarrows to retain the boat, but too late as the destroyer had left the Thames and eventually reached Libau and joined the Baltic fleet.

LATER.

It is already evident that the Yarrow incident will be utilized by Russia to support the contention that there could also have been Japanese vessels in the North Sea.

ADMIRAL ALEXEIEFF.

His Star Still on the Ascendency.

Admiral Alexeieff has been appointed member of the Council of the Empire and of the Committee of Ministers.

ANGLOPHOBIA IN RUSSIA.

HOW IT IS CREATED.

FOR months past "Anglophobia in Russia" has been a favourite subject of discussion wherever Germans do congregate, says a writer in "The World." There is hardly a journalist in the Vaterland but has published articles dealing with the whys and wherefores of the blind, instinctive hatred which, according to him, Russians of every class entertain for England and all things English. Some few Germans, just one here and there, have bemoaned aloud this Russian Anglophobia as a real misfortune for the whole world, because a source of danger to the peace of Europe. On the other hand, the overwhelming majority of them have rejoiced at it openly, and still continue to rejoice, holding that it is a source of weakness alike to Russia and to England, and therefore a source of strength to Germany. The one party, however, seems to take it for granted, equally with the other, that this national antipathy does really exist, and that it is a political factor that must be reckoned with. As for the German Government they not only take for granted—in public, at any rate—that it does exist, but they go out of their way sometimes to draw attention to its existence. This is a significant fact, one which it behoves English folk to bear well in mind just now, for the Kaiser's Minsters know well, whether their humbler fellow-countrymen know or not, that there is no blind, instinctive hatred of England in Russia; that what hatred of her exists there is the result of much careful sowing off seeds, much careful watering and tending. These Ministers know too, just as Bismark himself knew years ago that thrt only nation for which the Russians as a nation, entertain instinctive hatred in the German.

THE GRAND DUCAL CIRCLE.

That Anglophobia is rampant in certain circles in Russia it would be absurd of course to deny—it is to be met with at every turn just now. In naval and military circles, especially the circle where the influence of the Grand Duke Alexis is paramount the feeling against England is undoubtedly running high, as well as in the various circles where M. Pobiedonostseff reigns supreme—where he is regarded as asaint, a patriot, and far-sighted statessman, the only statesman Russia has who understands what she really needs. It is running high, too, although not much higher perhaps than usual among certain sections of the bureaucracy, the Moscow section in particular. On the other hand,there is no trace of it at all in the inner court circle, as apart from the Grand Ducal circle, nor yet in the ministerial. The middle classes, what there are of them, are always more or less pro-English, and so are the overwhelming majority of the literary class. As for the people the masses as apart from the classes, such of them as are town-workers, factory hands, and the like have the most unbounded admiration for England thanks in a great measure to the fact that revolutionary propagandists, for their own purposes, always depict her as a sort of working men's paradise. The peasants cannot fairly be said to be either for or against us, seeing that the overwhelming majority of them do not know that we exist. Not very long ago a Western peasant—and the Western are much better inoformed than the Eastern—inquired in all seriousness whether the people who lived in England had not two heads? Then, with one exception—the inhabitants of the Baltic Provinces—Russia's alien population, her Poles, Finns, Georgians, Armenians, and Jews, are all pro-English in feeling, and they, it must be remembered are a large section of the whole. Thus it is manifestly absurd to speak, as it is the custom to speak in Germany, as if Anglophobia prevailed among all classes in Russia. As a point of fact, if a plebiscite could be taken, it would undoubtedly be found that for every Anglophobe among the Tsar's subjects, there are several Anglophiles. And this is the more remarkable, as for years past everything that could be done has been done to promote the spread of Anglophobia in Russia.

Even in the Russian circles where England is most hated there is nothing instinctive in the feeling against her; the haters have, or think they have, good reasons for hating her. If Russian soldiers and sailors, with the Grand Duke Alexis and the Grand Duke Alexander at their head, are violently anti-English at the present moment, it is because they are convinced that this disastrous war in which they are now engaged is entirely our handiwork—that we prompted theJapanese to attack them, and are now actually fighting against them secretly, side by side with thei open foe. They are firmly convinced, too, thanks in a great measure to their Germnn news-purveyors, that we are quite wild with delight at the misfortunes that have befallen them in this war, and that we rend the very firmament with our rejoicings and our shouts of triumph every time we hear they are defeated. Even before this struggle began they had, of course, their grievances against us, owing to the part we played in 1878 in robbing them, as they call it, of the fruits of their war with Turkey. Were it not for England, the Russian flag would be flying over Constantinople to-day; this is a point concerning which they have never a doubt, not yet has any Panslay. This fact accounts surely for any enmity Russian soldiers, sailors or Panslavs may cherish against the English nation.

M. POBIEDONOSTZEFF.

Then M. Pobiedonostzeff and his followers have also good reasons for their Anglophobia. In their eyes, England is the personification of constitutionalism, religious toleration, freedom of the press, and everything else that their souls most abhor just as in the eyes of the bureaucrats, she is the personification of everything that entails on them trouble, annoyance, and anxiety. The one party regards her as a danger to Russia, morally and spiritually; the other, as a danger socially and politically. "English ideas are poison for Russians," is the burden of M. Pobiedonostzeff's complaint. "Every Russian who falls under their influence is demoralised." "English ideas are poison for Russians," officialdom cries, day in, day out. "Every Russian who falls under their influence straight way begins to dream of a constitution, and to plot against the State." This being the case, it is, of course, the most natural thing in the world that the clergy and the officials should unite in fighting tooth and nail against the spread of English ideas in Russia. And the way they fight is by trying to excite hatred of England, trying to stir up against her national illfeeling. This is their regular plan of campaign; and, while carrying it out, they can always count on the cordial support of the army, the navy and the whole Pan-Slav section of society.

The anti-English propaganda is no new thing in Russia; it was started years ago, and was already in full swing in the Black Famine year. Of this we have proof; for, when plague followed the famine, men were found going about among the peasants, telling them that it was all the fault of the money sent through the English Relief Fund. The English Queen was jealous of the Tsar because he had more subjects than she had, these emissaries declared. She had, therefore, pretended to be sorry when she heard that his crops had failed; and had sent money to buy corn for the poor. This money, however, she had ;smeared with poison before she sent it, that it might infect the Russians, with the plague and cause them to die so that she might have more people than their Tsar had. From that day to this, this story and many more of the same kind have been deliberately spread abroad among the uneducated classes in Russia. Yet, in spite of it all there is infinitely less Anglophobia in Russia than there is in Germany—strong proof, surely, that between the Russian nation and the English there must be much innate friendly sympathy.

PROPOSED CHIEFS' ASSEMBLY AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

The "Indian Mirror" says:—"Advices from Simla inform us that it is proposed to hold a Chiefs' assembly in Calcutta in January or February next."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, Nov. 22.

Captain C. F. Brooke, 2nd Connaught Rangers, is appointed A. D. C. to Major-General E. S. Brooke, Commanding Cape Colony district and is ordered to proceed to South Africa.

Captain Lewis, R. G. A., has been selected to attend gunnery staff course commencing from 1st January next.

Major Robinson, 1st Battery R. F. A., has been posted on appointment to "B" Depot, R. H. A., Woolwich.

Lieutenant-Colonel Graeme, R. G. A., has been transferred from Home to Indian establishment and appointed to the Command of R. G. A., Bombay.

It has been decided that officers, detained in India on the departure of their regiments with a view to their appointment to the Indian Army, shall be restricted to previlege leave and leave on medical certificate only, as in the case of supernumerary officers for the Indian Army.

ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER 21.

Lieut G H Gwyther, 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers from England.
Major E W Walton, R E from England.
Colonel C B Brownlow, 54th Sikhs from England.
Lieut L D Watling 24th Punjabis from England.
Captain H C Ricketts, 15th Lancers from England.
Captain H M M Brooke, S and T Corps from England.
Major L H Ducrot, Royal Horse Artillery, from England.
Lieut J W Scott, Royal Horse Artillery from England.
Lieut H T Skinner 29th Punjabis from England
Captain A C Wilkinson, Royal Garrison Artillery, from England.
Lieut A G Gwyer, VI Dragoon Guards from England.
2nd Lieut L H Alton Batchelor, 61st Pioneers, from England.
Captain W G Cooper, 34th Cavalry from England.,
Colonel W H Henderson, I M Service from Aden
Major Warren, Queen's Regiment, from England.
Lieut R J H Baddeley, 16th Lancers, from England
Major H A F Magrath, 51st Sikhs, from England,
Captain Wauchope, the Black Watch, from England.
Captain H H Nurse, 122nd Rajputana Infantry, from England
Captain H W M Parker, R A, from Abbottabad.
Captain H Bolton, I M Service, from Rawal Pindi,
Captain B F Widdrington, 60th Rifles, from Rawal Pindi,
Lieut A W Whyte, Connaught Rangers, from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES, NOVEMBER 21.

Captain H W M Parker, Royal Garrison Artillery, to England.
Lieut B R Moberley, 56th Infantry to England.
Captain B F Widdrington, 60th Rifles, to England.
Captain H Boulton, I M Service, to England.
Major E W Waton, R E to Lucknow.
Colonel C B Brownlow, 54th Sikhs, to Nowshera.
Captain R L Haymes, Royal Garrison Artillery, to Abbottabad.
Lieut A G Gwyther, VI Dragoon Guards, to Bangalore.
2nd-Lieut L H Alton Batchelor, 61st Pioneers, to Belgaum.
Lieut A L Paris, Royal Engineers, to Kirkee.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIA AND REFORMS.

Struggle Against Reaction.

ZEMSTVO DELEGATES IN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

As a result of Prince Mirski's appointment, the Russian Government permitted a conference at St Petersburg of representatives of the Zemstvos throughout the country, but at the last moment declined to sanction it, although allowing them to meet privately and forbade the newspapers to mention the matter.

The delegates met on Saturday privately and adopted some radical resolutions demanding a constitution, an elective legislative assembly, liberty of conscience, of the press, of speech, and education.

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

Foreigners and Japanese House Tax.

The Hague tribunal on the Japanese house tax question opened to-day.

THE REPRESENTATION OF HULL.

Sir H. Seymour King Resigns.

Sir Henry Seymour King has resigned his seat for Hull.

FIRE ON A CALCUTTA STEAMER.

A fire broke out this morning at Tilbury in the forehold of the steamer Clan Monroe from Calcutta. The fire has since been extinguished and the water is now being pumped out.

AMERICA AND ASIATICS.

Exclusion of Japanese Demanded.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The American Federation of Labour at San Francisco has unanimously resolved in favour of the exclusion of Japanese from the United States and insular possessions and that Congress be petitioned to pass an exclusion law.

STATE OF MACEDONIA.

The Progress of Reform.

AN ENCOURAGING REPORT.

An official statement issued at Vienna declares the result of the Austro-Russian reform scheme is that the general condition of Macedonia is greatly improved and that the population itself desires peace.

THE SCOTTISH CHURCH CRISIS.

A ROYAL COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

A "Statesman" cable, dated London November 22, says:—Edinburgh reports state that the Premier is appointing a Royal Commission to investigate the Scottish Church dispute preparatory to the introduction of a Parliamentary Bill.

THE HILL TIPPERAH SUCCESSION.

THE TITLE TO PROPERTY.

The Burra Thakur of Hill Tipperah has instituted a suit in the Court of the First Subordinate Judge of Alipore, asking for a declaration of his title in respect of properties worth about Rs. 78,00,000 situated in British India.

The plaintiff maintains that the recent action of the Government of India in respect of the succession of the Tipperah Raj cannot affect the plaintiff's right in respect of zemindaries and other properties in British India and that the right of the plaintiff in respect of properties in British India is based upon the territorial law of the country.

The defendant resists the suit of the plaintiff on the ground that it is not maintainable in a British Court of Law, that the acts complained of are acts of the State, and that further, the properties in British India are an appanage of the Raj.

BRITISH INDIA LAUNCH SUNK.

The steam launch Kestler belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ld., while attempting to pass through the 60 feet entrance of the Hughli Bridge on Saturday evening, collided with a pontoon of the bridge and, capsizing, sank. The crew was saved. The Harbour Master's department was working all day yesterday at the scene of accident and hopes to be able to raise the sunken launch.

COLLISION IN THE HOOGHLY.

IN connection with the collision between the French mail steamer Dupleix and the Inland steamer Oudh belonging to the River Steam Navigation Co., which occurred on the same day, it appears that the latter steamer was towing some flats up the river and when in thevicinity of Devils Point which is just below the Moyapore bar, a collision occurred with the Dupleix which was in pilotage charge at the time. Immediately after the Oudh, showed signs of distress, having sprung a leak through the collision and had to be beached, while the Dupleix which appeared to be uninjured in any way proceeded on her outward bound voyage. The damage to the Oudh is being repaired.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

VIOLENCE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

THE ATTACK ON GENERAL ANDRE.

London November 5th.—In the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday, a disgraceful scene occurred. During a heated debate on the subject of army promotions, M. Syveton, Nationalist, suddenly advanced, and struck General Andre, the Minister for War, in the face twice, his finger ring causing blood to flow.

The Ministerialists, enraged, made a dash for their opponents and a fierce melee ensued. The expulsion of M. Syveton was afterwards voted.

The incident turned the Chamber in the Government's favour, M. Jaures's resolution of confidence being carried by 343 to 236, after General Andre and M. Combes, the Premier, had defended the system of inquiring into the services and politics, but not the private lives of officers, with a view of eliminating from the army the reactionary caste, and of ensuring to Republican officers their legitimate opportunities of preferment.

THE RIVAL KIRKS.

WEE FREES OCCUPY NEW COLLEGE.

The Free Church of Scotland (the Wee Kirk) has occupied New College, Edinburgh, the principal educational institution, of which the recent judgment of the House of Lords deprived the United Free Church, and has inducted the Rev. Dr. W. M. Alexander as Professor of Divinity.

The whole of the Free Church's property held by the United Free Church is to be immediately and formally handed over to the trustees of the Free Church, though the Colleges of Glasgow and Aberdeen will remain for a time in the occupation of the staffs of the United Free Church.

Four thousand misson stations are in a similar position.

DEATH OF A YORKSHIRE CRICKETER.

Mr. J. T. Brown, the well-known cricketer, is dead.

DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

The French cruiser Descartes, Commander Amet, two torpedo destroyers La Sabre, Commander Lebail, and La Francisque, Commander Cotoin, and six torpedo-boats, which arrived in Bombay on the 16th instant from Karachi, left Bombay yesterday at 12-45 p. m. They proceed first to Mahe, the French settlement on the Malabar Coast, where the fleet will remain for a few hours before proceeding to Colombo en-route to Saigon. Since the arrival of the fleet in this port the Commander of the Descartes and his officers have been entertained and visited by the principal officials in Bombay, and the officers of the other ships have also been shown round the city in regard to which they have expressed themselves in terms of admiration.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 12th November. William Jackson engineer, of Thron Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, Improvements in apparatus for rolling tea-leaf and the like. James Wilson Hall, manager oil mills, B. B. & C I. Railway, Sabarmati district, Ahmedabad. Improvements in the carburettors of internal combustion engines. Edward Thomas Pollard, Engineer, and Emil Leo Berhmann merchant, both of 49, Cannon street, London, England, Improved machine for packeting measured quantities of powdered or granular substances or the like, Edward Thomas Pollard, engineer, and Emil Leo Behrmann, merchant, both of 49, Cannon street, Machine for making boxes or wrapper, from paper and for filling the same with cigarettes or other articles. Voltage Controller Company New York. Improvements in controllers for electric motors. William James Johnstone, photographer. Rock Springs, Panoramic camera. James Carter, engineer, of the firm of James Carter and Sons, of Atlas Works, Stalybridge, England, George Hall, engineer, of 385, Rochdale road, Manchester, and Arthur Parsons, boot maker, of Clifton Works, Leeds. Improvements in automatic circuit breaking safety appliances for use in trolley wire systems for electric traction. Frank Lloyd Rondebush, gentleman, of 7—11, Moorgate street, London, Improvements in and connected with rock drilling engines. Arthur Stein, chemical engineer, of 38, Mark lane, London, Improved process for making a product for use as food for animals and for other purposes and apparatus therefor. Richard Liebald, merchant of Weimar, Germany. An improved process for manufacturing cement. George Paley, manufacturer, of Bank Top Mill, Preston. Improvements in rings, for ring spinning doubling. Edgar Arthur Quarme, civil engineer, mill-wright and planter, of 63, Ripon street, Calcutta. William Dieselhorst, civil engineer, of 182, Victoria road, Old Charlton, Kent. Arthur William Marsin, electrical engineer, of 37, Mayfield road, Stroud Green. Improved manufacture of electric cables. John Thomas Heyes, engine tender, of 74, Didsbury road, Heaton Norris, Stockport. Improvements in and connected with ring spinning and doubling frames. The Lamp Manufacturing Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 10-14, Leonard street, City road, London. Improvements in overhead regenerative gas lamps.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN KATHIAWAR.

The survey from Viramgaum to Dhrangadhra has been finished by the B. B. and C. I. authorities, writes our Bhownagar correspondent, and the earth work will be taken in hand on or about the 1st December next. The length of the new line will be 39 miles. The B. B. and C. I. Railway destination will be Malia, the earthwork from Dhrangadhra to Malia being ready on metre guage, having been done as relief work during famine periods, by the B. G. J. P. Railway authorities, at the cost of about Rs. 85,000. This amount has been paid into the treasury of the Dhrangadhra State by the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities, if I hear aright, and what now remains to be done by the B. B. and C. I. authorities is to widen only this length before laying rails.

The railway authorities have also applied to the Raja Saheb to sell them a plot of ground big enough for fifty buildings to be erected for the staff and officials. Thus Dhrangadhra will eventually grow into an important Station.

THE FRENCH SQUADRON.

CAPTAIN AMET, Division Commander, and the officers of the Squadron, beg to express to the citizens of Bombay their high appreciation of the courteous reception given to them, in this port, and regret that their extremely short stay in the harbour, and the very restricted space available on the cruiser has not permitted them to return to one and all, as they would have so much desired, all the courtesies extended to them, and for which they feel deeply grateful.

(Sd.) AMET, Cruiser "Descartes."
Consulat de France a Bombay.

Mr. L. C. ADAMI, I.C.S., took over charge of the office of Secretary to the Bengal Council and Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Legislative Department, on 21st instant. Mr. F. M. Wigley will continue to act as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India till the end of March next.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the city of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in their offices, Esplanade Road, Fort, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, presiding. There were present: the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary.

SPECIAL COLLECTORS' COURTS.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Engineer submitting for Board's sanction an estimate amounting to Rs. 3,312 for partitions and other items of furniture required for the second floor of the Board's new offices and also for partitions and special furniture required for the ground floor, to enable the two court rooms to be made available and suitable for the Special Collectors and stating that there was no saving available on the estimate for the construction of the Board's offices to meet this charge.

The Board sanctioned the grant asked for.

BOARD'S CHAWLS.

The Board resumed consideration of circular on memorandum by Chairman on the Engineer's report, submitting proposal for the rents to be charged for rooms in the old as well as in the new chawls on the Agripada Estate.

It was resolved to approve the Chairman's recommendation to fix the rents ranging from Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 3 for each room per mensem.

SPECIAL COLLECTORS' AWARDS.

The Board next considered circular on memorandum by the Chairman, circulating for the information of the Trustees with reference to their resolution of the 27th September last, letter from the Special Collectors dated the 1st November, last, stating that the number of awards in areas on the October, was 119 and that 60 of these would be cleared off during the course of the current month.

It was resolved to request the Chairman to submit a monthly statement, giving (a) total number of cases pending on the 1st of the month; (b) total number of new cases put during the month; (c) total number of cases closed, but the awards not published up to the end of the month; (d) total number of awards published during the month; (e) total number of cases pending at the end of the month; (f) and total number of cases postponed pending result of negotations for amicable settlements.

The Board then adjourned.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty presided at a sitting of the fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday.

MURDER AT CHOWPATTY DHURMSALLA.

Luxmon Dhondoo was charged with having, on the 25th September last, at Chowpatty, committed the murder of Keshev Bhawoo, his brother-in-law. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. Vicajee, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Young defended the accused. The undermentioned gentlemen were empanelled to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. W. A. Chambers, Foreman.
Mr. H. Blackwell. Mr. Mahomedbhoy C. Ebrahim.
Mr. W. J. Dean. Mr. A. R. Laville.
Mr. C. M. Hoes. Mr. Venayek N. Hate.
Mr. Bhimrao Atmaram. Mr. Furdoonjee M. Binajee.

The Advocate General, in addressing the jury, said the accused was charged with murdering Keshev Bhawoo in a room in the compound of the Prabhoo Funeral Dhurmsalla situated at Chowpatty, on the 25th November last. The deceased was married to a daughter of Anandeebai, the accused's mother, and lived in a room in the same compound. The daughter had died, leaving behind her two sons and a daughter, and Anandeebai used to support them as best she could. On the morning of the 25th September, the deceased and the accused had a quarrel in the absence of Anandeebai which was so serious that, on the same day after her return home, she went to look out for another residence. About 3 p.m. on the day mentioned, Venoobai, who also lived in the same compound, saw the deceased lying asleep in his room. Half an hour later, she had occasion to pass by the deceased's room, when she heard a groan and saw the accused coming out of the deceased's room. She caught him and on looking into the room, saw the deceased lying bleeding from the mouth, nose, and ears. A large curry stone was lying near the body, and the deceased had been killed with it. A report was made to the police, and the accused was arrested.

Evidence was led for the prosecution.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Scott submitted to the jury that the act of the accused amounted to murder. The very act of using such a large curry stone shewed that the accused intended to kill the deceased. All the elements that establish a charge of murder were present in this case.

Mr. Young, in addressing the jury for the defence, asked them to attach no weight to the confession alleged to have been made by the accused through a native policeman. He cited the judgment of the Chief Justice of Allahabad in support of his argument on this point. Confessions were required in cases in which there was little or no evidence. In this case there was no evidence of an eye-witness to show what had actually occurred when the deceased was assaulted. The woman Venoobai said she saw the accused coming out of the deceased's room; but [counsel thought she must know more than what she chose to tell them. The discrepancies between her evidence and that of the policeman in the case were pointed out with regard to the spot when the curry stone was found. The deceased had taunted the accused and had used filthy language to him; and if the accused dropped the stone upon him in anger, he could not have done so with the intention to kill him or with the knowledge that it would prove fatal; and so if the jury believed the evidence, the prisoner could only be found guilty of culpable homicide, but not of murder in any case.

His lordship, after a review of the evidence in the case, told the jury that, if, in their opinion, the accused dropped the curry stone upon the accused's head with the intention of killing him, or with the knowledge that death would be the result of his act, he would be guilty of murder.

The jury retired for consultation; and on their return into Court after some time, desired that the accused's statement made before the magistrate should be interpreted to him, and that he should be asked whether he adhered to it. This was done, when the accused stated that he was unconscious at the time he made the statement, and that he had not killed the deceased.

The jury, after further consultation, could not agree to a verdict. Six of them were for a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; two for a verdict of guilty of murder; while one was for a verdict of not guilty.

His lordship accepted the verdict of the majority and sentenced the prisoner to transportation for life.

Some discussion was raised, but the Judge eventually said he could not change the sentence.

CUTTING A WOMAN'S NOSE.

Dhondu Babajee was charged before his lordship and a common jury, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Avadee, woman, by cutting a portion of her nose with a knife. Mr. Jinnah instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown. It appeared that Avadee had been in the keeping of the accused for some years, but had left him a few days previously to the 29th September last. In leaving him, she had taken away some of her things from the place where she lived with the accused and had left other things behind. On the afternoon of the 29th September, the accused went to the mill where Avadee worked and told her to come and take away her things, as he was going away from Bombay. She replied that she could not come then, but would do so in the evening. She accordingly went in the evening. She was called into the room, and when she went in, the accused caught her and cut a portion of her nose with a knife. She raised a cry, when the accused ran away.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned till this morning.

THE Y. W. C. A. CAMP.

THE Young Women's Christian Association Camp and Conference opened at Igatpuri, on Saturday. Delegates from all parts of India, from Rawal Pindi to Ceylon, arrived at intervals all through the day to the number of about 100. Bombay, of course, supplied the largest contingent, but Madras, Colombo, Bangalore, and many other places were well represented. The tents kindly supplied by the Military Authorities, at Deolali, presented an inviting appearance, and the entrance to the Camp was gaily decorated with flags and banners. The mornings have been chiefly devoted to meetings for Bible study, physical culture and discussion on Y. W. C. A. methods of work. In the afternoons, boating, tennis, cricket and walks were all much enjoyed, and the day closed with a devotional hour. Among the speakers are—Mr. and Mrs. Lovell Murray, Rev. H. McNiele, Rev. James Lyall, Miss Johnson Smyth and others.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

From the Football Grounds.

THE 'VARSITY TEAMS.

THE RUGBY CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Whatever happens to the Woolwich Arsenal team during the rest of the season, it may be safely said that they have established a reputation for themselves that will take a lot of losing. By defeating Sheffield Wednesday, a team that up to the previous Saturday had not lost a match during the season, the "Gunners" did far more than their most ardent admirers had expected. True, the Sheffielders, a week previously, had succumbed to the Sunderland team; but everyone recognised that this loss of form was only temporary—a fate that is bound to overtake a successful team sooner or later. Again, the Wearsiders were at home when they beat the Wednesday; but on Saturday the latter had the advantage of ground, which gave their supporters all the more confidence. Several times the remark has been heard that the Arsenal are an inconsistent side, a criticism that is probably justified in view of their in-and-out form. Two games won, three lost, and three drawn was their record for eight games, so that it was difficult to make up one's mind as to the true merits of the team. The Arsenal's performance last Saturday week against Notts Forest at Plumstead was a dreadful one, and if ever a team was well beaten, the Woolwich men were on that day. In their match on Saturdey they again proved their inconsistency by giving a most remarkable display, and this with a side minus one or two of its regular players. But as it turned out, the changes, or at least one of them, proved a happy one. A place was found at centre-forward for young Crowe, one of the reserves, and the fact that he scored two of the three goals obtained by the Arsenal speaks for itself.

It is not necessary to give a description of the game here, though it is said that supporters of the "Reds" are never tired of speaking or reading about the success. Suffice to say that during the first half there was little to choose between the teams. The football was always good, and the one and only goal scored during first forty-five minutes came from the foot of the aforesaid Crowe, a drive that would have beaten any goalkeeper nineteen times out of twenty. In the second part of the game, however, the Arsenal were the better team. They were cooler and steadier, though it was not until eight minutes before the end that Crowe obtained a second point. But the Wednesday were a beaten side, and five minutes later they had the mortification of seeing a third goal scored against them. Excuses may be made for the Northerners. Chapman, their inside right, was so badly injured during the early part of the struggle that he was off the field for the remainder of the afternoon, and his absence, no doubt, disorganised the side not a little. For all that, however, it would not be fair to say that this made the difference between winning and losing the game. The Arsenal gave ample proof that they are a great side, and, whatever position in the League table they occupy at the end of next April, their sensational victory over Sheffield Wednesday will always be remembered as a red-letter day in the history of the club.

Saturday's results in the first division of the Association League Competition leave the table in the following condition:—

	Ptyd.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For.	Agst.	Pts.
Sheffield Wednesday	9	7	2	0	20	10	14
Sunderland	10	6	2	2	22	12	14
Preston North End	11	6	3	2	15	13	14
Everton	10	6	4	0	14	11	12
Derby County	10	5	3	2	15	14	12
Sheffield United	10	5	3	2	14	12	12
Manchester City	8	4	2	2	15	9	10
Newcastle United	9	4	3	2	14	8	10
Blackburn Rovers	9	4	3	2	10	10	10
Wolverhampton W.	9	5	4	0	14	14	10
Small Heath	9	4	4	1	16	12	9
Woolwich Arsenal	9	3	3	3	8	9	9
Aston Villa	11	4	6	1	15	18	9
Stoke	10	4	6	0	7	18	8
Notts Forest	10	3	7	0	17	16	6
Middlesbrough	9	2	5	2	7	12	6
Notts County	10	2	6	2	9	20	6
Bury	9	0	8	1	9	28	1

In regard to association football at the Universities, G. L. Mellin, the Cambridge captain, has to be congratulated on his enterprise so far. Judicious changes in the team since the London Caledonians reverse have worked wonders as regards all-round combination. R. P. Keigwin has thus early proved himself a fitting successor to T. S. Rowlandson in goal. He is already a triple "Blue" and promises to get a fourth, thus rivalling such celebrities as the present Colonial Secretary, Mr. C. M. Wells, &c. C. C. Page and P. R. May, the backs, are also giving great satisfaction. Page (the Old Blue) is quite as safe as last year, and May (the London County cricketer) improves every time he turns out. It is at half-back that the captain is having most trouble. The best tried so far is R. D. Craig (Pembroke), a brother of the Corinthian, who was the best back on the field v. Middlesex last Saturday. He is full of resource, and excellent tackler, and fairly speedy. F. Steel (Queen's) and F. S. Silvertop (Trinity) also shaped well, and they are sure to get extended trial, at least. But further changes on the wings are sure to be made ere the survival of the fittest is attained. Forward, the Light Blues are capitally suited thus early. Millin himself, at centre, is in fine form. He possesses great pace, keeps his wings under admirable control and shoots finely with either foot. The Brothers Farnfield (of Clapton fame) on the right wing, are a clever pair, and play a most unselfish game. On the left wing, Wright, the Blue, is partnered by R. G. Lowndes (Clare), and promises to turn out a worthy successor to S. S. Harris. Given a reliable half-back line, the Light Blues promise to ultimately develop into a truly formidable combination.

J. E. Balfour-Melville, the Oxford captain, appears to have practically settled his steam straightaway—in marked contrast to the shilly-shallying procedure last year. R. Rogers, in goal, is already in his best form, and is very safe and sure, if not exactly brilliant. O. T. Norris and A. E. Scothern, two other Blues, are playing a particularly strong defensive game again this season. Norris is brilliant at times, and Scothern always reliable. As at Cambridge, a new half-back line is necessitated, but happily, J. D. Craig (Hertford), T. H. Bumpas (St. John's), and W. H. Curwen (Magdalen) have all shown great promise up to date. Others may yet be tried, of course, but, on present form, this would be a work of supererogation. Forward, the Dark Blues should eventually prove very smart. The captain himself and G. V. Goodliffe (the 1902 Blue) combine splendidly on the left wing. Both shoot well, and are speedy and clever alike. W. S. Bird (Magdalen), of Corinthians fame, is the new centre-forward, and has already justified his selection to the full. He keeps his wings well together, and is always on the ball. The right wing is composed of G. N. Foster (Worcestor) and R. A. Bence-Pembroke (Oriel), both new comers. Foster is a decided acquisition to the team, and his colours are assured. He ought to go far; indeed, unless he emulates his brother Tip by gaining an international cap in due course, many good judges will be surprised. Bence-Pembroke is also a player above the average. The Old Carthusian is a splendid dribbler, full of resource, and can shoot from almost any position. Altogether Mr. Balfour-Melville has to be congratulated upon his prospects so far. The team should be much stronger than that of last year.

The Rugby Union County matches this year have begun with a fine promise of record-breaking. A week ago we had Cumberland beating Durham—of all teams,—and on Saturday down in the West Cornwall for the first time in their history beat Gloucestershire by a handsome margin of points which left no room to doubt that the best team won. In the Northern group Cheshire went to Newcastle and beat Northumberland by a dropped goal and a try to nothing. Though the victory of Cheshire was scarcely a brilliant performance there was no moment in the game when the visitors had any need to doubt that the result would be clearly in their favour. Cheshire played a hard and fairly skilful game in

every department. The home side were distinctly moderate all round with the exception of Stranger-Leathes, who on his first appearance since his tour in the Antipodes showed that he retains all his confidence and safety as a full back. The Cheshire forwards though opposed to a rather heavy set of scrummagers controlled the ball admirably in the packs and displayed uncommonly good footwork. As a pair the Cheshire half backs were quite classy and individualy neither showed the least falling of in form as compared with last season. Very fast were the three-quarters whose clever passing was often applauded. Against a less active and determined defence than that of the home team and more especially the three-quarters they must have run up a far more formidable score. The new full back, Deakin had not much to do and he did it very well.

Two at last, of Saturday's important Rugby matches had results that were highly gratifying, whether one regards them from the general point of view, as making for the good of the game, or on their narrower and purely English aspect. Reference is made to the decisive victory of Devonport Albion over Cardiff and the success of Cornwall over Gloucester. Both victories are not merely of international importance in the narrow and special sense of the phrase, but prove conclusively that the advance made by English Rugby is not confined to London, but is equally marked in the youngest, and most remote, of the counties that compete for the championship. Rugby is, comparatively speaking, in its infancy in Cornwall, so far as county footer is concerned. Hence the success of the Cornishmen in beating Gloucester is most gratifying. The advance of English Rugby has synchronised with a decided, but hardly proportionate, decadence on the part of Wales. Happily from the English point of view, direct proof was afforded by the defeat of Cardiff on Saturday at Devonport. The defeat was decisive, if the scoring of tries be taken as the only satisfying test of superiority in the modern game. Devonport Albion crossed the Cardiff line twice, whereas the only points registered by the Welshmen were a dropped goal and a penalty goal. As the Albion won by a placed goal, a dropped goal, and a try to a dropped goal and a penalty goal, their victory for all practical purposes was a success by two tries to nil. Following, as it does, upon the defeat of Newport on Welsh soil by Blackheath, the victory of the Albion warrants the hope that the period of Welsh supremacy over England, both in club and international football, is drawing to a close. Rookoliff, it may be noted, is the only other club besides Blackheath to beat Newport at Newport since 1894—the year, that is to say, in which the four three-quarters game was adopted by all the counties.

Though the absence of several prominent players from the Bristol side robbed Wednesday's game at Oxford of much of its significance as a test of the strength of the Dark Blues, the University played such fine football that they would probably have beaten any side Bristol could put in the field, though, of course, the huge margin of six goals four tries (41 points) would have been very considerably reduced. Though the match proved the most one-sided game played on the Iffley-road ground for some seasons, it was far from uninteresting, thanks to the fine form shown by the winners, but particularly by the forwards. Both in the tight and in the loose, the forward play was superb. They got the ball in every scrum, while their combination in the loose rushes was of quite unusual excellence. Every one of the eight showed exceptional pace and command of the ball in dribbling, while the crossing was most skilfully done. If the backs did not reach the same standard, they played uncommonly well. Indeed, the only fault that could be found with their play was a lack of resolution in the wing threes.

Devon are generally considered the most accomplished exponents of the playing Welsh sides at their own game, or rather, of foiling the efforts of Welsh sides to play the Welsh game. Hence their heavy defeat on Wednesday by Glamorgan by 28 points to 5 must be regarded as a set-off to the recent victories of Blackheath over Newport and of Devonport Albion over Cardiff. Welsh representative sides appear to be as formidable as ever, though Welsh club teams may be suffering from some degree of decadence. Though Kent did not succeed in winning at Leicester on Wednesday their form, as a whole, was so satisfactory that they may be relied upon to make another bold bid for the championship. The forwards proved as anticipated, the strongest department, though both halves did fairly well, while the combination of the third line exceeded expectations. On the whole, a draw was a by no means unsatisfactory result of a hard and fairly fast game.

DEATH OF THE TSAR'S CHIEF SPY.

EXTRAORDINARY CAREER OF AN UNSCRUPULOUS ADVENTURESS.

Emma Bellomo, the Tsar's most daring spy, has been murdered. The story of her career reads like a novel.

She was born (says a writer in the "Liverpool Daily Post") the daughter of a poor peasant. At the age of fourteen she was employed as a household drudge in a burgeois family at Nice. Endowed with a personal beauty precocious as the development of her mental powers, she began to realise that both might be used in such a world as this for the attainment of rank and power. She was grossly ignorant, and the first step upward was the improvement of her education. She waited for two years, and then saw her first chance and took it. Baptista Pisani fell in love with her, and asked her to be married to him. He was only a "praticien," a mason, but he was a man somewhat superior to his environment in scholarship, and Emma saw in him her opportunity. She married him, and when he had taught her all he knew she became very exacting. To provide her with what she wanted he turned coiner, and eventually had to leave the country to escape the police.

Madame Pisani then went to Nice, where she met the Count della Torre, who at once fell a victim to her exquisite loveliness and charm of manner. She ensnared him, attached him to her devoted service, and did with him whatsoever she listed. So from that time she became known to the world as the grande dame, the Countess della Torre. When the Count died he left her the whole of his immense fortune and society threw open wide its doors to her.

Fate led her to place her talents at the disposal of the Tsar, and to the Russian Court she became indispensable. If a document had to be secured she secured it. Murder she counted a legitimate factor in the game. She would lure on her victim by soft glance and tender smile with a small phial of deadly poison hidden in her left glove.

The coup which first established her in the complete confidence of the Tsar happened early in her career. The Russian secret police had received intelligence of a plot which was being hatched conjointly in Rome and Paris. Reports conflicted in detail, but all concurred in pointing at a trusted member of the household high in the confidence of the Tsar, and with constant access to his person. The work of detecting the plot was given to the Countess, who went to Rome and ingratiated herself with the Nihilists. She was successful, and on return got an audience with the Tsar, who refused to believe what she told him. The accused was one of the most trusted of his personal friends. "Then," said the Countess, "I shall prove to your Majesty that what I say is true. In half an hour I must crave permission to see you again."

She at once hastened to the officer in question and delivered into his care the package of papers, with the injunction not to allow them to quit his person. Keep them with you, she said. On your noble person they are safe. In my hiding place they may be found. Returning she found the Tsar nervously expecting her in his apartments, and at once said, I beg that your Majesty will at once summon this gentleman to your presence, and that you observe closely the count's deportment and features when he sees me at your side. When a few minutes later the officer entered and saw the countess he was struck with terror and amazement.

"It is as I informed your Majesty," observed the countess, calmly. "If you will search him you will find the proof." The proof was found in one of his riding-boots. The Tsar's command was "Exile to Siberia for life," but the countess never knew what really became of him. She always believed that he was murdered in his cell that night.

From that day the Countess della Torre was established in the confidence of the Autocrat of All the Russias, but one ghost haunted her—her husband. She had been in constant communication all along with Pisani, who was in America. He returned a few weeks ago unbidden, and sought her out. When he left her she was found murdered. Now he awaits his trial.

SIGNOR CARUSO.

(Concluded from page 4.)

It has been his delight, since his accession to wealth, to make things comfortable for his less gifted relatives in Italy, and he speaks with some satisfaction of the pleasure it gave him, last year, to set up his brother in an excellent business at Naples. For Caruso, though born with the golden voice, was not born in circumstances of even moderate luxury. He had no advantages as a boy, no scholarship at a Royal college, no Mr. George Edwards to offer a comfortable engagement to the owner of a pretty voice. For several years he sang about in Naples in the most modest fashion—at a cafe, at a humble concert, earning bread without much butter, and relying solely upon his natural gift for singing—never a lesson, and no encouragement. So that when a discerning "maestro" offered help, on condition that Caruso should bind himself for ten years to share all the profits of his singing with his patron, the proposal was readily accepted. Fame did not come at once. It was a history of small engagements at small theatres for in Italy you will find an opera in a village with not more, perhaps, than fifteen hundred inhabitants. And the voice in those days was uncertain. At a place of some importance, Salerno, the tenor's throat gave way upon a high note, and those who know their Italy know what attitude an audience there takes up when accidents of that kind happen. Still there was a determination to succeed the constant practice made a difference and an engagement to sing in Brazil was the first great step onwards. Here the success was instant and Caruso had "found himself." Then came triumphs in Spain which led to that engagement at Monte Carlo without which, perhaps, Londoners might have waited much longer before making the acquaintance of the tenor. We do not follow with too keen an interest the musical doings of other countries. But Monte Carlo is not so far away. Messages flashed across the wires which said that the long-looked-for tenor was there among the palm trees and the restaurants. Since then we know the rest. For a very large sum Caruso freed himself from the contract made so heedlessly with the discerning "maestro."

Besides the distinction of owing the most beautiful voice that the present generation has heard Caruso has the distinction, rare enough, of being a natural singer. Listen to his scale in La Donna e Mobile to the delicate turn given to a phrase in Manon Lescaut. How did Caruso learn to do it like that? By what incredible perseverance in daily solfeggi? Under what singing-master to whom our vocalists must all immediately rush for instruction? He never learnt it, he never had what we call a solid grounding in voice production and vocal stile. No Porpora ever treated him as Caffarelli was treated with a single page of exercises to be laboured at for five long years. Given the voice there are people who by laborious exercises can break the unmanageable instrument to do their will. This was not necessary with Caruso. Your born sportsman trains himself, not by firing for years at clay pigeons under a master's eye, but by constant practice in wood and field. So Caruso is the product of no "atelier de chant;" he developed his gifts, natural and incommunicable, by practice on the stage. The ease with which he sings is one of the first points that amateurs notice about him. The perfection of his vocalisation is something so perfect that the influence of a master is never discerned. It seems that Caruso could not now sing a scale unevenly, or fail to poise on a note as he wishes, or bend a phrase to some enchanting curve. There are singers of whom the chief charm is the sense they give of their extreme cultivation, and that not only of vocal chords but of mind and feeling. The listener knows instinctively that these are men whose views are wide, whose study has been deep; it is clear that they could talk of history, of æsthetics, of poetry, as easily as they chant an aria, and in any other walk of life they must have been distinguished. To this particular company Caruso does not belong. He does not trouble his head about subjects that do not directly bear upon the exercise of his profession, and makes no pretence to be a scholar or even a "dilettante." That he can command "the profuse strains of unpremeditated art" is enough for him. He sings like the bird who, when the song is over, hops down contentedly to the next twig and looks about for a caterpillar. So great is his natural power of conveying the expression of profound and poignant feeling that when, as Pagliaccio, he has staggered behind the curtain, or as Des Grieux has poured out his soul over the dying Manon, the spectator cannot but feel that here was an expenditure almost too great, of vital force, and that the actor must sink exhausted by his own emotion, as is known to be the case with Duse or Bernhardt. But this is not the fact. A southern Italian can generally—as everybody has seen in the street or at a railway station—exhibit signs of uncontrollable passion for five minutes, and immediately afterwards be as smiling and as debonnaire as possible. It is thus with Caruso. Not that he is really "poco simpatico" with the parts he plays. It is very much the other way; and the reason why the operas of modern Italy are the most congenial to him is probably that they give such opportunity for the scenes he knows so well how to represent. For the more polished but less obviously intense music of Verdi he does not care so much, and the Duke in Rigoletto, which first brought him fame in this country, is not one of his favourite characters. Asked whether he had any designs on Wagner, he shook his head emphatically. Lohengrin, which he considers a very musical role, he has sung in Italy. But the expression on his face when Tristan was mentioned became at once amusing and instructive.

He is not ambitious, and indulges in no tall talk about art. He knows his value, and if he did not also know his limitations he would not be the singer that he is. Everything about him suggests that he is a simple, natural being, a buon fanciullo in the best sense, one who does not know what airs or affectations are. Happy in his family, happy in his home, he submits to the disagreeable necessities of his profession without murmuring, and as for the glory that comes to him it is all in the day's work. When not studying an opera, or rehearsing, he amuses himself by drawing caricatures, and at this he is exceedingly skilful.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, November 23.

1 The following drills will take place this week, No 1 Coy., to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. Town Hall Compound, squad drill. Carbine Exercise and Instructions for Proficiency Certificate to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-30 a. m., Colaba North Fort 6" B L gun drill.

No 2 Coy. Nesbit lane, Head-Quarters to-morrow (Thursday) at 8-45 p. m. squad drill.

The E E Coy. will parade at 6-30 p. m. at the Apollo Bunder, to-day (Wednesday) and proceed to Oyster Rock for Technical Instructions.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, November 23.

1 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a. m. and 5-30 p. m. No arms &c. will be issued to any member not applying in person.

Dress—Plain Clothes. Rifles and side Arms.

2 There will be Company drill for D Company at the back of Telegraph Quarters at 5 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) the 23rd instant, and every Wednesday until further orders.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

3 There will be Instruction drills for Officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m., to-day (Wednesday) the 23rd instant. Infy drill Part I paras 179 to 192 also paras 280, 281 Part VI will be practised.

4 A and C Company will parade to-day (Wednesday) the 23rd instant at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8 p. m.

5 There will be drill for Recruits on Thursday the 24th instant at Head-Quarters at 6 p. m.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain
Adjutant B. V. R.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Florilline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

SUIT AGAINST NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.

THE COURT'S JUDGMENT.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday in the appeal filed by Chaturbhuj Morarji against a decision of Mr. Justice Russell delivered on 14th March last in a suit in which Chaturbhuj, as proprietor of the old "Times of India" premises in Parsee Bazar Street, sued, his tenants, Messrs. Bennett, Coleman and Co. proprietors of the "Times of India," to obtain a judicial declaration of his having been absolutely entitled to a corrugated iron-shed, which he maintained was a permanent fixture; to claim compensation for making good dilapidation, repairs, and painting, etc. The Hon. Mr. Scott, with Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiff and appellant. Mr. Lowndes with Mr. Strangman instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble,, appeared for the defendants and respondents.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Court said: The plaintiff is and for some time past has been, the owner and the defendants, who are the proprietors of the "Times of India" Press and newspaper, were until recently the occupiers of the property to which the suit relates; and the questions at issue between them are (1) whether a shed standing on a part of the property belongs to the plaintiff and (2) whether the defendants are under any liability to the plaintiff in respect of the repairs and painting of the property. The material facts are fully and correctly stated by Mr. Justice Russell from whose decree the present appeal has been preferred, and I need not now do more than give an outline of them. On the 8th of January 1880 the property was demised to Colonel N. William Nassau Lees, the proprietor of the "Times of India" Press, and the "Times of India" newspaper. In 1884 or 1885 the shed in dispute was erected; in March 1889 Colonel Lees died; in August 1889 a partnership agreement was made between Messrs. Curwen, Meakin, and Kane to carry on the "Times of India" Press and newspaper; on the 29th of January 1890 a transfer was executed on behalf of Colonel Lees's executors in favour of Messrs. Curwen, Meakin and Kane of all the beneficial interest and good will of the executors in the trade or business of the "Times of India" and there was in the deed a recital of an agreement for the sale to Messrs. Curwen, Meakin and Kane "as a going concern of all the interest and good will of the said William Nassau Lees; deceased, in the said business and of the debts, machinery, plant, stock in trade, and effects thereof." And it was further recited that the purchasers had obtained possession of the machinery, stock in trade, and effects, and had requested an assignment of good will and debts. No assignment of the lease, however, was ever executed. The business ultimately came into the hands of the present defendants, who occupied the premises, took possession of the shed paid rent to the reversioner; but never obtained an assignment of the lease. The reversion expectant on the lease during its currency became and remained vested in the plaintiff. At the end of the lease, the defendants continued in occupation and negotiations were opened between them and the plaintiff for a new lease, but, as they were unable to agree on the 31st August, 1900 notice to quit the premises was given. On this 4th of September, 1900, however, the defendants wrote to the plaintiff. On this basis the defendants remained in possession until the 31st of May 1903. Prior to this the defendants advertised the shed for sale and removal, but the plaintiff denied their right, and arrangement was, however, made between him and them whereby it was agreed that the defendants should postpone the sale until the question of ownership of the shed was decided. The plaintiff further maintains that the defendants have allowed the premises to fall into disrepair and dilapidation, and have omitted to do the painting work they should have done. Under these circumstances the present suit has been brought by the plaintiff who alleges that the defendants became the assignees of the unexpired period of the term. The written statement did not traverse the allegation that the defendants became assignees but when the case came on for trial before Mr. Russell, J., the following among other issues was raised: Whether defendants are the assignees of the lease in para (2) of the plaint referred to? The result of the hearing was that Mr. Russell, J., decided against the plaintiff's claim to the shed, but in favour of his claim in respect of disrepair and dilapidation. From this decree both sides have appealed. I will first deal with the claim to the shed. The architect employed in its erection was Mr Gostling and there can be no doubt that the intention was that it should be so constructed as not to be a fixture within the meaning of the lease. This was the object Mr. Gostling had in view and which he believed he had secured. Mr. Justice Russell who inspected the premises came to the conclusion as a result of his inspection and a consideration of the evidence that the shed was not attached to the land or the adjoining building. My learned colleague and I also, after an inspection of the premises and hearing the evidence, have no doubt that Mr. Justice Russell's conclusion is correct. It is true that Mr. Payne, one of the plaintiff's witnesses, says he saw nails; the suggestion that there were nails by which the shed was in any way attached to the earth or the adjoining building has not been made before us, and we were expressly told that no reliance was placed for the plaintiff on this statement of Mr. Payne's. I do not think it necessary to repeat the accurate picture Mr. Russell, J., has given of the position and condition of the shed and its surroundings, beyond referring to the dammer placed between the edge of the sheds, roof, and the adjoining walls. I make this reference for the purpose of expressing my opinion that this cannot be regarded as an attachment; it was simply used, as the common practice is in Bombay, to keep out the rain. Can it then be said that this shed is a fixture within the meaning of the lease? The word "fixture" is one of common use in English law, though Lord Campbell in Wilshear vs. Cotrell, 22 L. J. B., 177, said it had no precise legal meaning. In India the word is not so familiar, and I do not find it as a separate heading in any of the recognised digests, and the maxim 'quicquid plantatur solo, solo odit," on which the law of England as to fixture seems to have been originally founded has never received so wide an application here as there. But the case has been argued before us on the basis of English law, and it certainly is not unfavourable to the landlord so to treat it. Though the word "fixture" does not necessarily in England mean affixed to the freehold, that is the sense it bears in ordinary parlance. (Sheen vs Rickie 8 L. G. Ex 217), and in my opinion we ought, in constructing this lease, to ascribe a similar sense to it and hold that for anything to be a fixture within the meaning of the lease, it must be "attached to the earth" as that expression is defined in section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act. But on the facts found the shed clearly is not so attached; it simply rests by its own weight at the foundation prepared for it. There is no such annexation as would make the shed a fixture within the meaning of the lease, nor do I think that the shed is an "addition," for that word in the context in which it is used to my mind, implies such a union with the hereditaments demised as would make that to which it is applicable an integral part of those hereditaments. And that cannot be said of the shed. Therefore I agree with Mr. Russell, J., that the plaintiff has not made out a title to the declaration he seeks in respect of the shed. Nor does it make any difference in this respect that there has been no assignment by document of the shed to the plaintiff; in the view I take it is and always has been a chattel, as were the buildings which rested on blocks in Naylor vs. Collinge, 1 Taunton 691, the barn erected on a foundation of brick and stone in Wansborough vs. Maton, and the granary resting by its own weight on straddles in Wiltshear vs. Cotrell, 22 L. J. Exhibit 177. And being a chattel the ownership of it passed by delivery of possession, and so it became vested in the defendants. Then has the plaintiff made good his claim to damages in respect of dilapidations and failure of repair and paint? No privity, either of contract or estate, has been established between the plaintiff and the defendants. The defendants, therefore are not directly liable under the covenants in the lease, nor can they be made liable under those covenants on equitable grounds by reason of their occupation of the premises and payment of rent (Cox vs. Bishop 8 D. M. and G. 815). Mr. Russell J. appeared to think that the decision in that case was qualified by Walsh vs Lonsdale, L. R. 21 Ch. D. 9: but I cannot agree, and that Cox vs Bishop still stands in its integrity is apparent from Ramage vs Womack, L. R. 1900. 1 Q. B., 115. Gentle vs. Faulkner L. R. 1900. 2 Q. B., 267, and Bagot and Co. vs. Clipper and Co., 1902. Ch. 153. But at the same time I think the defendants have come under some liability, for though there was not in strictness a holding over, still I think, had the point been worked out in the first Court, it would have been established there that the defendants continued in possession in the belief common to them and the plaintiff that they held under the terms of the lease so far as the same were applicable. It has been most fairly admitted by Mr. Lowndes on his clients' instruction that this is so, and he agrees to our dealing with this point of the case on that footing. As the defendants thus held for three years after expiration of the lease, I think they became liable to paint in the third year all outside wood, iron and other work previously or usually painted as in the lease provided, but as their tenancy did not extend to a fifth year, they came under no liability to paint inside. They also became liable to weil and sufficiently repair, maintain and keep the hereditaments etc. in good condition and complete repair, and deliver up in good condition and repair as in the lease provided, but in applying this covenant it will be on the footing of a tenancy that commenced at the expiration of the lease. The importance of this question is pointed out in Payne vs Haine, 16 M. and W. 541, a leading authority, and recently recognised as such in Lister vs. Lane, L. R. 1893, 2 Q.B., D. 212. A practical discussion of the position is to be found in Proudfoot vs. Hart, L. R. 25, Q. B. D. 42 and the result of the cases appears to me to be that, Under the covenant in this case an obligation was incurred by the defendants to put the premises (if necessary) into good condition in January 1901, and to keep and deliver them up in that condition; but that they did not become liable to restore to their original condition structural alterations prior to that date, and that the extent of the obligation is to be measured by the age, character, and locality of the premises in January 1901, the duty being to make them reasonably fit for occupation by a reasonably minded tenant, having regard to those circumstances. The parties desire that we should give them an opportunity to see whether they can come to any arrangement on the basis of this decision, we, therefore say nothing at present as to costs. The case may be mentioned to us on notice.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

There is usually a crowded house in Vienna to witness the dismal play with which each year they perpetuate the legend that at midnight each All Souls' Eve the dead walk in procession in the cemeteries drawing after them those who are to die within the coming year. Tuesday's festival, All Saints', was anciently held on May 1, and was instituted to commemorate the conversion of Roman Pantheon into a Christian church. When, however, Gregory III nearly twelve hundred year ago consecrated a chape lin St. Peter's in honour of all the saints, the date of the feast was altered to November 1. It was once the custom of Roman Catholics on this night to illuminate their grounds with flares of straw, to typify the lighting of redeemed souls out of Purgatory.

In Russia there are a vast number of Grand Dukes. Probably (says "Truth") those least dangerous to their country are those who squander money in leading a fast and disreputable life in Paris and in other resorts of idle fools, and the most dangerous are those who play the part of political and military advisers to the head of their family at home.

It has been a tradition, since the time of Nicholas 1., to name the Tsarevitches alternately Alexander and Nicholas. But the murder of Alexander II. caused his name to be considered unlucky so there will be no more Alexanders on the Russian throne, as there will be no more Pauls or Peters.

The Australian (says a writer in the "Cornhill") lives in the sunshine, puts by in insurance more than he can afford, spends his income, and gambles his savings on the race course or a mining venture. If he loses, he has no more to spend; but if, as often happens, he makes a bit, his wife has more jewellery or his friends get better dinners; while. If the "punch" be very good indeed, he moves into a larger house. It seems a careless, reckless life, but there is some sound philosophy beneath it all, and the men who lead it can face misfortune, when misfortune comes, as bravely as most others.

From "Vanity Fair": The party at Sir Ernest Cassel's was quite small, only about a dozen people being invited. The King played bridge after dinner. I do not think he considers it necessary to stick to the sixpenny points of Windsor and Sandringham when he is dining with other people. Mrs. Wilfred Ashley, Sir Ernest's daughter; who is a first-rate bridge-player, usually plays shilling points.

In one of the New York papers a short time since (says the "Manchester Guardian") an advertisement appeared setting forth that a young French nobleman was anxious to make the acquaintance of a rich and beautiful American girl with a view to marriage. It added that on a certain day he would at ten in the morning take up a position near Grant's Tomb wearing a bunch of violets in his button-hole. Any lady who was disposed to take pity on his loneliness was requested to meet him there and to wear a similar nosegay that they might recognise each other. At the appointed hour more than fifty woman, of varied ages and conditions, put in an appearance much to the surprise of the custodian of the monument. But the young nobleman did not turn up. As subsequently appeared, there was an excellent reason for this. The advertisement had been inserted by a photographer who wished to obtain a novel subject for the cinematograph. And now the American music-halls are tumbling over each other to obtain such a 'sure draw" in the way of turns.

The value of the art treasures at Windsor which have been discovered and rearranged by the King is estimated at about twelve millions. So great is their value that it is impossible to insure them.

It is stated that the Dowager-Empress of China not only continues her own studies in English, but is insistant that the ladies of the Court shall be equally earnest in the matter, and latterly the Emperor's nephews and nieces have embarked on the same study. They are taught by Miss Mary Reynolds, an American lady, who has been engaged in missionary work in China for several years.

A writer in the "Connoisseur" thinks that the fashion of paining the eyes in miniature is worth reviving. It affords opportunity for much skill and an imitation of an eye, he says, is a delightful treasure to possess, and to cherish as memorial of the person in whose beauty it was once a distinguishing feature. Richard Coswy is believed to have been the artist who introduced the idea of painting the eyes, and it is said that the first work he executed was a commission from Mr. Fitzherbert to paint her right eye as a presence for the Prince Regent. In return for this gift the Prince had his eye painted and set into a ring, giving it as a birthday gift to Mrs. Fitzherbert.

Though the German Empress is only some six months older than the Kaisar, she now looks much older than he, as her hair has become quite white. This, says "Vanity Fair," is said to be the result of a course of treatment that she undertook to reduce her figure, since when she has become even slighter than she was in her girlhood, but her health has suffered very much from the effect of the "cure." Kaiser Wilhelm has a great dislike to stoutness in women, but he has himself inherited the tendency to obesity which prevails in his mother's family; and in spite of the exercise he takes, he has become much stouter of late years.

Benefits the Entire System.

A SOOTHING TONIC.

FOR THE LUNGS.

FOR THE STOMACH.

FOR THE BOWELS.

Angier's Emulsion is at once a healing remedy, an aid to nutrition and a powerful tonic. In it we secure the healing, curative properties of our specially purified petroleum combined with the tonic properties of the hypophosphites of lime and soda. It is a perfect emulsion, almost like cream, and is pleasant to take either alone or mixed with water, milk, chocolate, wine, whisky or almost any desirable beverage.

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CAUTION.—Do not risk disappointment or worse by trying imitations made with ordinary petroleum. Be sure to get Angier's.

In three sizes; of Chemists and Bazaars.

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Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, &c. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of injurious imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 6, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
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A pleasantly perfumed pure antiseptic soap which can be used for all toilet purposes and as a preventive of contagion. It contains 10% Crystal Carbolic, and so has a healthy action on the skin and assists to improve the complexion.

Calvert's Carbolic Ointment contains pure Carbolic Acid (healing and antiseptic) and other useful ingredients to cure or alleviate sunburn, chafed skin, piles, cuts, burns, insect bites, &c.

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No. 19568. Photo locket with 2 glasses, Rs. 11.
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No. 21186. Photo locket, plain gold, 2 glasses, Rs. 6.
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No. 19570. Photo locket, plain gold, 2 glasses, Rs. 12.
No. 25794. Photo set with pearls and turquoises, 2 glasses, Rs. 34.
No. 19364. Charm, set pearls, Rs. 14.
No. 23378. Locket set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, Rs. 53.
No. 17734. Charm, set with pearls, Rs. 15. Opening with hinge, Rs. 25.
No. 21174. Locket set pearls, Rs. 30. Plain gold, Rs. 20.
No. 20737. Locket set diamonds, ruby and emerald, Rs. 55.
No. 23682. Locket set with diamonds and ruby, Rs. 65.
No. 10136. Enamelled locket, Rs. 15.
No. 16914. Plain gold, Rs. 10-8. Smaller, Rs. 9.
No. 20756. Set pearls, Rs. 10.
No. 16936. Plain gold, Rs. 7-8.
No. 21167. Enamelled and set with rubies, Rs. 14.
No. 16926. Plain gold, Rs. 10.
No. 21110. Set pearls, and enamelled, Rs. 15.
No. 11962. Plain gold, Rs. 10-8. Smaller, Rs. 9.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

A FURTHER step in military reorganisation upon the lines laid down by the Esher Committee has been taken at Aldershot. It will be remembered that the Committee, in dealing with the organisation of staff duties in the field said that the arrangements in peace should exactly follow those laid down for war. There was to be a divorce of administrative from executive functions, the line of cleavage being clearly established, and the administrative duties were to be vested in staff officers who had special aptitudes for them. In this way the opportunities for the war training of the troops were to be improved, and the arrangement proposed was so obviously advantageous that the recommendation met with the complete approbation of military opinion. In relation to the separation of executive from administrative duties, an important memorandum was issued on Monday showing the reorganisation that has been sanctioned in the staff duties of the Aldershot Command, in accordance with the recommendations of the Esher Committee. The staff has been arranged into two divisions, viz the general staff, who will work immediately under the orders of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, and the administrative staff, who will work under the present Chief Staff Officer acting as the brigadier-general in charge of administration.

It would be unfair in the last degree to blame Parliament for the delay in reorganising the Army at home. The House of Commons has naturally demanded economy, but not at the expense of efficiency. It has never failed to vote the money demanded for any important measure proposed, and we doubt whether, in the last half century it has ever thwarted a Minister who has come forward with an earnest, or even a plausible, scheme. It cannot be pretended that Parliament has ever appreciably retarded any military measure of importance, and, however much it may have criticised—which it is its business to do—Government measures have always been sanctioned. It gave its approval to Mr. Brodrick, and now it is likely to deny nothing to Mr. Arnold-Forster. There is, indeed, nothing so easy as to secure the passage of any measure which proposes to improve the naval or military defences of Empire; and, happily, the country is now united in its purpose of maintaining the efficiency of both.

There are inherent difficulties in all matters of Army reform, but, at least, there should be some security and some consideration of the wants and situation of those who have made the Army their profession. Yet the ground upon which the Army stands is still extraordinarily shifty, and sudden changes, the riding roughshod over highly-placed personages in whom the Army had confidence, and the general state of disturbance which has been created, has filled the minds of many with great doubt as to the future. It is, for example, almost impossible to say whether some particular battalion may not be reduced or absorbed. No one can say what are the prospects of promotion or employment. It is still quite uncertain whether battalions will be assigned to the General Service or the Home Service list. Months have elapsed, and no information is accessible upon this extremely important matter, although, if the scheme has taken any definite shape whatever, this is a matter upon which no doubt should remain. A clear statement from Mr. Arnold-Forster as to his outlook and the intentions of the Army Council is most urgently necessary. It speaks much, indeed, for the admirable spirit of the Army that good work should be going on in such conditions, but it is true that daily, under energetic chiefs, progress in training and organisation is being made.

There is more of hope than of certainty in military circles as to the new terms of enlistment. No soldier undervalues the good long service man, but it is greatly questioned whether the right men will come forward in sufficient numbers. If our men enlisted for three years are unwilling to extend, is it likely that the longer period will attract? For nothing appears to have been done to render it attractive. We do not hear of places in the public service, in the police, in the work of local municipal bodies, and in other departments of public service being offered in larger and sufficient numbers to approved reserve men. Moreover, it is represented that if men are expected to enlist for the long service, there is pre-supposed a genuine military instinct in the people, that makes them love soldiering for soldiering's sake. Where, it is asked, is there any evidence of the existence of this feeling, except in war time. Then, again, is there any ground for believing that the physical character of intending recruits will be improved, or are we to go on finding that of every five men offering themselves for enlistment, only two will be efficient in the Army at the end of about two years? If this deplorable state of affairs, upon which Sir Frederick Maurice has insisted so forcibly, continues, how are the ranks to be filled with long service men? Our own belief is that the Government is beginning at the wrong end. It should first see that the physical training which is given in some schools should be made compulsory in all, and then we might expect to see a healthy race produced, and as the Inspector-General of Recruiting said, the proper material to fill the ranks would probably be found. But even supposing the men are obtained, experienced soldiers are asking about the reserve, for they remember that the short service system gave excellent results during the South African War. Happily, we still have the system that did so well. Meanwhile, we hear nothing of the future Home Service Army, which is supposed to be capable of supplying an adequate reserve of military strength.

The crisis of the past week has demonstrated in a remarkable fashion the ubiquity of our Navy, and its actual readiness for war. What the public in England do not appear to properly understand is that the enormous display of force which we were able to create in an instant in the Channel, Gibraltar and the Mediterranean was brought about without the necessity of specially mobilising or commissioning a single extra ship. It is understood in Naval circles that until Russia has settled this inquiry to our satisfaction her fleet will be doggedly shadowed by our ships whether the Russians like it or not. Anything more undignified or ignominious than the nursing of their fleet by the Cruiser Squadron from Vigo to Gibraltar cannot be conceived but the Russian Admiral and his panic-stricken fellow officers have only to thank themselves for the situation in which they find themselves.

The first German destroyer to be fitted with turbines, S. 125, and manned by men belonging to the dockyard has just made a very satisfactory preliminary trial trip near Elbing. The engines worked perfectly and the vibration of the boat was only small. Although from the first more weight has been laid upon sound work than upon a high rate of speed, yet S 125 has beaten all its sister boats from S 120 to S 124 on a trial trip under equal conditions. The Schichau yard at Elbing was bound by contract with the German Admiralty to build a destroyer capable of steaming at most 27 knots; however on the preliminary trial trip the turbine engines of 5,000 horse-power attained a speed of 28·1 knots.

During the past week contracts have been concluded with shippers for the delivery to British warships and coaling depots in the Mediterranean and elsewhere of nearly 100,000 tons of Welsh steam coal and patent fuel. In addition to these contracts, inquiries have been made respecting the purchase for the Admiralty of large quantities of Welsh coal already afloat. In fact, the greatest activity is being exhibited to ensure an adequate supply of fuel to our fleet at the present moment, when the gravest issues are at stake.

Ball-bearings have played an important part in reducing friction in all kinds of machinery; but it is doubtful if the mind of the inventor of these useful little spheres ever foresaw the use of them in the direction now contemplated, namely, to diminish the friction set up by a shot or a shell in passing through guns, and thereby prolonging the life of the inner tube. At the present time, with the existing system of rifling and the means employed to cause the shot in its passage to conform to the convolutions of the gun-chase, our big guns have a life of scarcely more than one hundred discharges. If the proposed fitting of balls to the exterior of the projectile should prove successful in diminishing the friction between the projectile and the gun, no doubt the life of the inner tube may be prolonged. Experiments are shortly to be made for the purpose of determining the value of the invention; and everyone will wish that the results may prove the efficiency of it. An American engineer not very long since patented a method of fitting the balls inside the gun instead of on the projectile, but the idea does not appear to have stood the test of actual practice, as nothing more has been heard of the system.

The Italian Government is following the lead of the British Admiralty in the matter of their latest specifications for torpedo-boat destroyers. Orders have recently been placed with the Schichau Company, at Elbing, to build 16 torpedo-boat destroyers. The last boats built by this company for the Italian Navy were of 30 knots (nominal), 32 knots (actual) speed; but the new boats are to have a speed of 26 knots only. I venture to think that the Italian Government will live to regret this retrogressive policy.

TOWARDS the end of 1902, geological research was begun in Southern Nigeria which resulted in the discovery of monazite-sand in considerable quantities. This article was formerly got from Brazil only. It is used in the manufacture of lamps for mining operations.

OUR EMPIRE IN THE EAST.

ADDRESS BY SIR GUILFORD MOLESWORTH.

QUOTING Lord Curzon's remark—"We are trying to run the Indian Empire with a staff that would be inadequate for a second rate European kingdom"—Sir Guilford L. Molesworth gave a most interesting address, as new president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, on November 1st. He alluded to the public works of Ceylon and India, and to the enormous, but undeveloped, natural resources of our great dependency. The coalfields, so far as they had been explored, covered an area of 35,000 square miles, and were estimated to contain 20,000,000,000 tons. In Bengal and Assam there was coal nearly equal in evaporative power to medium Welsh steam coal, though inferior to Aberdare. In some parts of India the supply of iron ore was on a scale of extraordinary and unparalleled magnitude, whole hills and ranges of it being of the purest varieties. There was chrome iron, capable of making the finest Damascus blades, manganiferous ores, magnetite, splendid hematites in profusion, peat, petroleum, gold, silver, aluminium, lead, tin, copper, plumbago, lime, magnesia, mica, gypsum, salt, soda, and asbestos. There were immense forests of valuable timber. There were food grains of every description, soft wheat equal to the finest Australian, hard wheat rivalling the best Kabanka, oil-seeds, rubber, tobacco, tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar, spices, dyes, cotton, jute, hemp, flax, coir, and fibres of every description in fact, products too numerous to mention. There were also available in India millions of potential horse-power, in the form of water flowing from the mountain ranges, capable of being converted into electrical energy at generating stations in the hills, and conveyed, with slight loss of efficiency, to centres even at a distance, where it could be utilised for industrial purposes. The railways and canals, according to Lord Curzon, instead of costing money, were now a steady source of income. The climatic conditions made Ceylon and India greatly dependent on artificial irrigation, and public works were necessary not only on financial grounds, but also on those of common humanity, to alleviate the misery and loss of life caused by famine. The works could be divided into irrigation works to improve the productiveness of the affected areas, improved communications to enable supplies to flow into those areas, and relief works to benefit the starving population in times of scarcity. From time immemorial the need of irrigation had impressed itself on the minds of the rulers of Ceylon and India, as was attested by the ruins of gigantic works, showing great excellence and experience, some of which had been renewed under our rule. The Kalawewa tank had a circumference of forty miles and an embankment twelve miles long, while in Southern India a tank near Trichinopoly had an area of sixty or seventy square miles and an embankment thirty miles long. In Madras Presidency alone, before our rule, there were 50,000 large and small tanks, with 30,000 miles of embankment, a large number of which were still maintained by the State. The amount of land irrigated in British India was about forty-four million acres—seventeen millions irrigated by canals, eight millions from tanks, and the remainder from wells. Deltaic irrigation had also been extensively carried out. In Northern India irrigation was chiefly carried out by inundation and perennial canals. The most important of the perennial canals was the Ganges Canal, serving a country extending 360 miles from its headworks. Much remained to be done in the way of irrigation and still more in the utilisation of the potential energy of rivers for industrial purposes. Sir Guilford Molesworth proceeded to describe the railways of India and the methods of working them, pointing out that unfortunately Lord Dalhousie's wise counsel recommending a uniform gauge, had been neglected. There were now in India four different gauges—5ft. 6in. 3ft. 3 3-8 in., 2ft. 6in., and 2ft. There had been two others, 4ft. and 2ft. 6in., but these had been altered to agree with the gauge of those railways which they fed. The traffic of India was, to a great extent, agricultural and bulky, and, in view of the importance of military transports, he was inclined to think that, apart from the question of a break of gauge, the wider was on the whole, better suited to India. The English standard gauge would, in his opinion, have been preferable to either.

"BABOO" ENGLISH.

BRILLIANT SPECIMENS.

A leading Calcutta merchant when testing a few native applicants for the post of shorthand and typewriter in his office was exceedingly surprised at the weird attempts made by the Baboos. He dictated the following extract from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's speech at Norwich on 20th October:—

"It is a melancholy duty incumbent upon me amid the enthusiasm and exhilaration which evidently and with good cause prevail in this assemblage—it is my melancholy duty to strike a note of sadness at the outset of my observations to you. But I could not address a company of fellow-Liberals for the first time after the death of Sir William Harcourt, without giving expression, however imperfectly, to my feelings regarding him and to my sense of the loss which his departure from amongst us entails."

The candidates had to note this down in shorthand, and after transcribing it had to type it.

One translation was as follows:—

"It is a melancholy juty in comment upon me amid the enthusiasm and exelaration which evidently and with good cause there is in this assemblance, it is my melancholy jooty to strike a notice of sadness with the outset against all the office of Agents to you. But I could not address company of Fills Brooce the first time to this and of William Harpas without giving expression, however imperfectly, to my feelings regarding me and to my sense no loss which he has departed in connection with the case."

Another Baboo's translation was as follows:—

"It is a milen colen jetty in compresion upon me amid inthusiam the exaggeration which evidently and with good cause to prevails in this assemblege, it is a milen colen jetty to struck a lot of service at the outset at my observation to you. But I could not address the company of full labels for the first time after the death of William Harcake, without giving expression, however imperfectly, to my feelings regarding him into my sales of the loss which his departure from among us altogether."

The following is probably the most brilliant of the series;—

"It is a melancoly duty encumbered upon me amidst enclosure and explanation which future and that good costs preferred in these assembles it is my maximilous duty to sign a notes for appears to follow and I cannot appears to fellow to appear several Hurcort Hind giving appereances however inperfectly to my appearances to my loss which is addressed for fellows."

This adds a new terror to life and entirely supersedes the printer's devil.—"Indian Daily News."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	1	0	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	5	1	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	2	3	18
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	3	1	19
F Parel, Sawri and Sion.....	2	2	6
G Mahim and Worli.....	0	0	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	2	8
Total.....	14	10	91
Total plague deaths to date...	277,547	229,528	
Same date last year	11	8	67

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 635 as against 638 recorded during the previous week. Of the total number 57 died of plague, which showed a decrease of 18 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 487 which included 55 deaths from plague.

THE "Daily Telegraph" quotes an amusing instance, mentioned by a St. Petersburg official, of the state of Admiral Rohdzestvensky's nerves. When at Libau, before starting, he saw a senior officer approaching his ship in a boat. It was after sundown and he could not distinguish the person of his own officer, whom he knows intimately, so, without calling out or in any way warning the individual in the boat, he drew out his revolver and blazed away at him. Fortunately, the officer escaped unhurt.

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ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE IN QUALITY.

Hand-made from selected parcels of the finest Virginia Tobaccos.
To the cultured and discriminating smoker, there are no other Cigarettes that will give such keen satisfaction and enjoyment.

No. 555, Ordinary Size, 1R. 8As. per tin of 50. No. 999, Extra Quality, Gold Tipped, 2Rs. 4As. per tin of 50.

Packed in Patent Vacuum Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anæmia, Debility** *and* **Convalescence,** *to young women, children and the* **aged.** *Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay.*
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CHLORODYNE
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COLDS COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and beware of spurious compounds or imitations. The genuine bears the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp of each bottle.

Sold in bottles at 1/1½, 2/9, and 4/6 each.
(*Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.*)
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OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The money of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, by no miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fever, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.
Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.
Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead
Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS, REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Deputy Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

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DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

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Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
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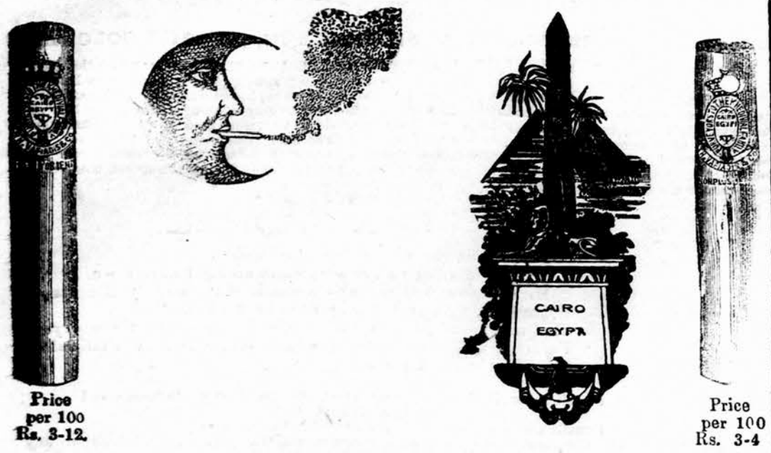

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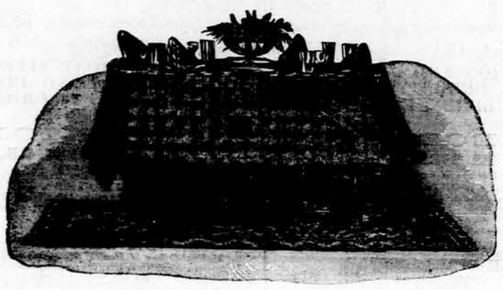

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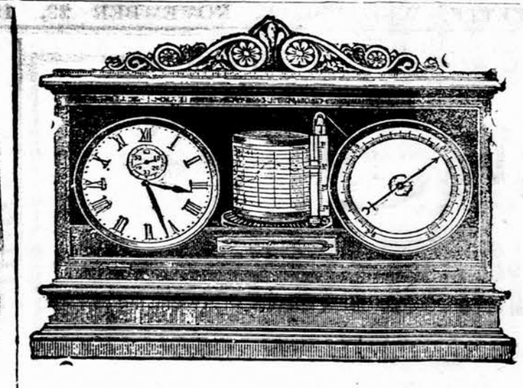

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The instrument has the advantage of freedom from complication, and is designed especially to suit the general public; it is handsome in appearance, and not easily put out of order, being admirably adapted for public libraries, the reading-rooms of clubs, &c., as well as for use by meteorological observers generally.

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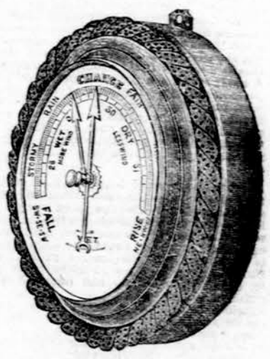

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Every case of dyspepsia—no matter how severe or complicated, is cured by this thoroughgoing remedy. It searches out the weak points in your digestive tract. It purifies and enriches the blood, and puts health and strength where you have been feeble and diseased. Get a bottle to-day.

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EASILY CURE
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